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THE JOURNAL


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BY

*The Metal Polishers,
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and Silver Workers
International Union
Of North America.*

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Metal Polishers, Buffers,
Platers, Brass
Molders,  Brass & Silver
Workers

AN ALLIANCE FOR THE
"THE CO-OPERATION OF ALL"

UNION OF N.A.

AT WASHINGTON D.C.



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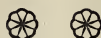
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THE JOURNAL.

Official Organ of the M. P., B., P., B. M. & B. & S. W. U. of N. A.

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NINTH ANNUAL CONVENTION

*of the Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers, Brass Molders,
Brass and Silver Workers International Union of North
America will be held at St. Louis, Mo., August 21, 1905*

TO OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF
THE DIFFERENT LOCALS,
GREETING :—

You are hereby officially notified, in pursuance of Article IX., Section 1, Page 19, of the By-Laws, that the referendum vote as to whether we hold a convention in 1905 has been decided in the affirmative. Consequently said convention will be called in the City of St. Louis, Mo., on Monday morning, August 21st, 1905, at 10 A. M.

You are therefore called upon to elect delegate and alternate to represent your local at said convention and fill out the enclosed credentials in accordance with Section 2 of the above Article.

The credentials for delegates and alternates will be marked original and duplicate, and the local secretary is called upon, when filling out said blanks to forward the blanks marked "duplicate" to the headquarters, Germania Bank Building, New York, addressed to the General Secretary, not later than August 1st, 1905. The

"original" blanks to be retained by the elected delegate and alternate for presentation at convention.

The following are the hotel rates for the benefit of the delegates attending convention:

New St. James Hotel—Per day, \$1.75 and upwards; European plan, 50 cents and upward.

Madison Hotel—Per day, 50 cents, double; 75 cents and \$1.00, single.

Wellington Hotel — Per day, 50 cents, double; 75 cents and \$1.00 single. Both of above hotels European plan.

Moser Hotel—Per day, \$1.00, single; \$1.50, double. European plan. Cafes in connection with all hotels.

For further particulars, address Bro. Ed. Leberman, 1310 Franklin Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.

Trusting that all locals will participate in their local being represented, with kindest regards, I remain,

Fraternally yours,

Jas. J. Cullen
Sec.-Treas.

THE STRIKE

Of the Metal Polishers and Buffers at
the Wehrle Stove Co., of New-
ark, O.

One Hundred and Twenty-five Men
Forced Out by the Action of James
Gray, a Foreman, and the Company
Endorses His Action.

The Cincinnati Chronicle publishes a complete story of the strike of the Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers, Brass Molders, Brass and Silver Workers' International Union, now going on in Newark, O.

On June 2, when the committee protested against this man's deliberately violating their working agreement, they were roundly cursed, and informed that the agreement was broken, and ordered out, and, to use his exact language, they could tell all the rest of the d—n cattle to get out else. Nothing left to do. The men laid down their tools and left the factory. Since that time the men have made every effort possible to adjust the grievance, but all advances have been repulsed by Mr. Wehrle.

The men have the strike well in hand, and being in the right will fight to the end for their rights. Still, they will meet any proposition for a settlement that is fair.

The Wehrle Stove Company is one of the largest factories of this kind in the world. They make stoves exclusively for a mail-order house (Sears & Roebuck, of Chicago, Ill.).

They haven't a salesman on the road, do not get out a catalogue, nor price list. Don't sell stoves to the trade, nor do they do any advertising. They ship their entire output to this one house. They make a cheap stove cheap.

This firm employs about 2,000 men, a large number of these being Slavs and other foreigners.

In the foundry the molders have succeeded, with the aid of their Union, in getting in skilled mechanics, but every effort to get experienced men in other departments meets with strong opposition on the part of this company.

The Polishers and Buffers' Union have tried time and again to have this department operated by tradesmen, but very few were hired, and still fewer were given employment long enough to fully learn their trade. Usually some pretext was found to discharge them after a year or so, and again hire boys or inexperienced men to fill their places.

This is proven by the fact that out of 125 men who went on the strike, less than a dozen have been employed by this company for three years. During this time other stove factories, and, in fact, all other manufacturing concerns, have been improving their sanitary conditions and bettering the surroundings of their workmen.

For the past six months the men have asked repeatedly for certain necessary reforms. They received promises for a few of them, but no effort has ever been made to keep the promises.

Stove polishing is exceedingly dirty, and where so many men are employed every effort must be made to obtain cleanliness both for the men and for the department in which they work.

In this shop the men were not provided with a place to wash up—in fact, were not even allowed to wash up in the shop, several having been discharged when caught by the foreman for simply washing their hands.

After accumulating all the dirt from a full day's work they were compelled to go home in that condition.

It was the same with their clothes. The only place allowed to hang clothes was in the open room, and with the emery dust and oil settling on them would ruin a suit in one day. No effort was made to provide even a temporary place for them to hang.

In all stove shops the castings are put in a solution of acid to remove the hard scale that forms on them when molded. This is called 'pickling.' The work was pickled until the present foreman, Gray, came, when he ordered it discontinued. Since that time they have repeatedly tried to have this operation restored.

In polishing work it is necessary to have several different grades of emery, ranging from coarse to fine, so when the last operation is completed on the finest emery the metal

is properly finished. It runs from seven to ten grades in shops of this kind.

This foreman allowed them but two grades of emery, No. 46 and 120. No. 46 is nearly the coarsest made, and No. 120 is too fine to remove the scratches put in by the coarser grade. The men were compelled to work much harder without accomplishing as good a result. His next move was to reduce the number of wheels to each man until they did not get enough to get out their day's work.

The men asked to have these conditions changed many times, but received the stereotyped answer, "Some day." Getting tired of being put off this way, they notified the International Union, stating that the local committee could not get them.

Chas. R. Atherton, of Cincinnati, O., a member of the International Executive Board, was detailed on the case to assist the local union.

On May 15th, of this year, Mr. Atherton, with a committee, visited Mr. August Wehrle, but was informed by him that his foreman, a James Gray, had entire charge of that matter, and whatever Gray did he would sanction. This committee waited on Foreman Gray and presented the following demands:

1. Place to wash up.
2. Place to hang clothes.
3. Rough emery changed from No. 46 to No. 80, or another grade added.
4. An extra wheel for roughing out the work.
5. Work "pickled."
6. Meet the shop committee on any grievance the men may have.
7. When hiring men to give the Union men first chance. Committee to be given seven days to furnish competent men. If they could not do so, he to hire whoever he pleased.

After a two-hour conference this Gray promised to grant their demands, with the exception of the wash room, but agreed to give them hot water if the men would furnish buckets until the regular wash room was completed.

This was satisfactory to the committee, and thinking the entire matter was settled, the committee returned

to work and Mr. Atherton left the city.

Then this man Gray showed his true colors. He proceeded to punish whoever had served on committees by sending back their work to be done over, when all men acknowledged it done better than ever before.

One man who had two entire days' work sent back, and who knew the reason he was being discriminated against, did not do it over, but simply removed it from one box to another without touching it to a wheel and offered it to the foreman, who accepted it with the remark: "See that you do it this way in the future," showing conclusively that he had no cause to send it back in the first place.

This man told him what he had done, and resigned his position.

This Gray, who by the way, was a failure as a mechanic, has succeeded in getting several jobs as foreman, and in every instance has caused the same trouble he is causing here.

In the city of Detroit, Mich., he got charge of the Art Stove Company, and during his reign kept the men in a constant turmoil, the only trouble experienced there in years. The day his contract expired they put in another foreman, and since then there has been no trouble of any kind. In this case he did not live up to one item of his agreement.

He pickled the work three days out of three weeks. He made no effort to change the emery. Nor did he give them the extra wheels as promised, and he still made them hang their clothes in the same places, and put up a sign in the room where the hot water was, stating he would discharge any one going in there.

It was very evident to the men that this man was trying to force trouble upon them, and they were trying to avoid it, hoping he would change his tactics.

During all this time he was hiring more boys and inexperienced men, and refusing to hire union men who applied for jobs.

This continued for about three weeks, when three experienced stove polishers came along and asked

him for a job. The men knowing more polishers were needed went security for these men's board, but when they asked for a job were refused. The men who had gone security for their board asked the foreman if there was any chance of them being put on, at the same time explaining the reason, but were informed there was no chance of their getting work. This was in the morning. At noon he hired another inexperienced boy. The men insisted on the committee asking Gray whether he intended to live up to his agreement or not.

When they asked him he said "No, to hell with the agreement. You will do just as I say or get out, and you can tell the rest of the d—n cattle to get out also"—pointing to the rest of the men in that room.

When the committee reported, the 125 men laid down their tools and left the shop. This was on June 2, three weeks after making the agreement. Since then the men have been out, but willing to meet with the firm to adjust the grievance at any time.

On June 5, the International Union sent Executive officers C. R. Atherton, of Cincinnati, O., and J. D. Cochill, of Detroit, Mich., and they, accompanied by the local Executive Board, waited on Mr. Aug. Wehrle, general manager, who met them in Gray's office.

This conference lasted about an hour, and during this time Gray insisted on doing most of the talking, and treated the committee to about sixty minutes of the most artistic profanity and abuse ever listened to, and ended with a general denial of everything. The committee appealed to Mr. Wehrle, asking him to consider an agreement that would end the strike at once, and again restore peace and harmony between the firm and the men.

Mr. Wehrle told the committee to submit an agreement to Gray, and if Gray thought it was all right, they would discuss it. In the afternoon the committee submitted the following agreement:

Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers, Brass Molders, Brass and Silver Workers' International Union of North America—Local Union No. 166, Newark, O.

Agreement entered into this ——— day of ———, 1905, between the

Wehrle Stove Company of Newark, O., party of the first part, and the Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers, Brass Molders, Brass and Silver Workers' International Union of N. A., Local No. 166, party of the second part.

Article 1. The party of the first part hereby agrees to immediately reinstate all polishers and buffers employed who went out on June 2, 1905, without any discrimination.

Article 2. That the trade of polishing and buffing being very hard work, and both dusty and dirty, and that it is essential to the health of the employees that they have a suitable wash tank, with both hot and cold water—and a place to hang clothing. Therefore the party of the first part agrees to erect a suitable wash tank, with hot and cold water within thirty days from date of this agreement.

Article 3. That on account of the iron being hard and rough, the party of the first part agrees to pickle all work thoroughly.

Article 4. The grades of emery used at the present time (Nos. 46 and 120) not being suitable, the party of the first part agrees to change from No. 46, for roughing out, to No. 80.

Article 5. That the party of the first part agrees to furnish a sufficient number of wheels to do the work on, especially roughing wheels.

Article 6. The party of the first part agrees to hire none but members of the above-named union, provided the above said Local No. 166 will furnish such competent help as may be required by the party of the first part, within seven days after notification.

Article 7. The ratio of apprentices shall be one to every eight journeymen, and all apprentices shall be members of the above said union, or who shall signify their willingness to join after working at the business three months. No more apprentices shall be hired until the present ratio gets below the above said ratio of one to every eight journeymen.

Article 8. Nine hours shall constitute a day's work.

Article 9. The minimum scale of wages for polishers shall be \$4 per day for day work. Piece work prices shall be set so that competent polishers shall make \$4 per day. Buffers

shall receive \$3.50 per day for day work or piece work.

Article 10. Time and one-half, or price and one-half, shall be paid for all overtime—and double time after 12 o'clock midnight; also for Sundays and the following holidays: New Year's Day, Decoration Day, Fourth of July, Thanksgiving Day and Christmas Day. Under no circumstances shall a member work on Labor Day. If two shifts are employed, single time only shall be paid.

Article 11. There shall be a shop committee, whose duty it shall be to see that the rules of the factory are lived up to, and in the setting of prices, or in the case of any dispute or grievance, shall meet with the foreman to adjust the same.

Article 12. In the case of any dispute or difference whatsoever between the parties to this agreement the party of the first part and the representative or representatives of the party of the second part, shall endeavor to effect a satisfactory settlement. And in case no settlement can be arrived at then the party of the first part and the party of the second part shall each appoint two arbitrators, and the four so appointed shall select the fifth—the whole to act as a Board of Arbitration, to whom the matter in dispute shall be submitted, whose decision finally be final and binding on both parties to this agreement.

Article 13. It is hereby agreed that this agreement shall be open thirty days previous to its expiration, for the purpose of discussing the wage scale or amending any other article in this agreement.

Article 14. This agreement shall take effect from the ——— day of ———, and shall continue until ———.

After reading one or two clauses Gray threw it back, saying, "To hell with that! You fellows come in and get your money and tell the rest to come and get theirs also." There the matter rested.

Mr. Joseph Bishop, Secretary of the Ohio State Board of Arbitration, endeavored for nearly a week to bring about a conference between the men and Mr. Wehrle, and on June 19 succeeded in arranging it, the firm refusing to admit their officers, but insisting on having foreman Gray present.

They met after 6 p. m. in the general offices of the company, and there were no lights in the building, so the conference was necessarily short. After listening to the firm refuse to settle the strike the men left.

Mr. Bishop continued his efforts to bring about a meeting between the Messrs. Wehrles and Mr. Atherton and Mr. Cochill, but the Wehrles persistently refused.

He did, however, arrange a meeting between their attorney and the representatives of the union. This was on June 20, and the matter was carefully gone over in detail, Mr. Wherle being in an adjoining room part of the time.

On the following day another conference was arranged between the same parties, the attorney stating he felt assured that the firm would meet the men half way, and if the committee would present a reasonable compromise he thought the trouble could be settled at once.

Thinking this proposition was made in all sincerity, the union offered as a compromise the following:

MEMORANDUM

Between the Wehrle Stove Company and their employes working in the polishing and buffing rooms. The Wehrle Stove Company promises to reinstate all employes who were employed on June 1, 1905, without discrimination, and said employes also agree to obey all shop rules made by said company, and work for the best interest of the firm.

The company promises to start pickling the work at once, will add other grade of emery (No. 80), and a sufficient number of wheels to properly do the work.

Regarding a place to wash up and hang their clothes, the Wehrle Stove Company further promises to erect a suitable place for both as soon as convenient, but in the meantime will allow their employes to wash up in buckets furnished by themselves, the company furnishing hot water, and provide a temporary place to hang clothes so as to protect them from the dirt and dust.

In hiring men in the future the company agrees to pursue its former policy of not discriminating against union men, and agrees to employ experienced polishers and buffers. In case

the company is unable at any time to obtain experienced men, they will confer with the shop committee of their employes for the purpose of getting such help. The employes agree to co-operate with the company whenever asked to do so, in assisting them by furnishing such experienced men as may be required.

There shall be a shop committee of the employes, whose duty it shall be to see that the men live up to the rules of the factory, and who shall confer with the foreman in case of any grievance the men may have.

It is the intention of both parties to this agreement to live up to it in good faith, and with a spirit that will promote harmony for all concerned.

The memorandum was not accepted, and the situation remains as it was on June 2, when the strike was inaugurated.

The attorney proceeded to the office of the company with it.

When he returned he reported to Mr. Bishop that Mr. Wehrle had rejected the offer of the men, refusing to see them and discuss any objectionable feature or clause of the memorandum.

The men sum their side as follows: The conditions in the factory are exceedingly bad. The reforms asked for were necessary and reasonable.

For six months requests for relief have been repeatedly made.

The verbal agreement made by the foreman should have been lived up to, but instead of that every clause was broken.

The foreman treated them more like brutes than men, and continually cursed them, and by his other actions made their work harder. And they were ordered out of the shop.

Since that time the men have been willing to meet with the company and try to effect a settlement, but have met with refusals on their part, Mr. Wehrle's only reply being, "I have got my Dutch up." He has been advertising in newspapers all over the country for men, and nearly one hundred have left after seeing the conditions.

He has now resorted to the contemptible trick of importing strike breakers from Chicago and St. Louis, and lodging and feeding them in the shop, and

sending beer in by the keg, trying to keep them. The strikers have committed no act of violence, but the foreman and his henchmen are flourishing guns trying to incite trouble.

The men are as firm to-day as the day they went out, and will continue to remain so. They, however, regret, knowing themselves to be in the right, that Mr. Wehrle won't give the word which will bring peace in their pretty little city and contentment in their homes.

THE WORTH OF TOIL.

The noblest men I know on earth
Are men whose hands are brown
with toil,
Who, backed by no ancestral graves,
Hew down the woods and till the soil
And win thereby a prouder fame
Than follows king's or warrior's name.

The workingmen, whate'er their task
To carve the stone or bear the hod—
They bear upon their honest brows
The royal seal and stamp of God!
And the brighter are their drops of sweat
Than diamonds in a coronet!

God bless the noble workingmen,
Who rear the cities of the plain,
Who dig the mines and build the ships
And drive the commerce of the main.
God bless them, for their swarthy hands
Have wrought the glory of our lands!

The Czar was approached by the Yankee novelty concern.

"If we can't sell you a loving cup," said the agent, "let us sell you a rattle for the baby."

But the Czar frowned.

"Don't talk to me of rattles!" he stormed. "I'm rattled enough without the baby being rattled."

DON'T FORGET THE CONVENTION AT ST. LOUIS, AUGUST 21, 1905 BE SURE AND SEND YOUR BEST MEN.

NON-UNIONISTS' OBSTACLES.

Not only the right but the necessity of organization of labor is thoroughly understood by every fair-minded employer. The right of labor to organize is generally conceded and has ceased to be a debatable question. The necessity of organization of labor is apparent hourly. Those who appreciate the necessity and value of organization the least are the workers themselves. About everything in the nature of improved wages and conditions of labor has been secured by organized labor, which is also largely responsible for many improvements outside of the purely industrial field.

Organized labor is the only effective protection against a leveling downward of wages, conditions of employment and standards of living of the working class. It stands between labor and those evils which constantly menace and prey upon labor. The obstacles introduced by or existing because of the unorganized are vastly more serious to the progress of organized labor towards the establishment of improved industrial conditions and better standards of living, for all labor, than all other obstacles combined.

These obstacles intercept, divert and retard organized labor's progress. To the fact that millions of workers remain unorganized and refuse to contribute to the movement operating in their behalf is traceable to the preservation of such industrial evils as child labor and immigration. When the non-unionist is not so ignorantly stubborn as to refuse to listen, to discuss, or study unionism, he offers one or more perhaps a hundred reasons for not joining his trade union that are mostly nothing but excuses or spring from unmanly fear, prejudice or mean ambitions.

The reasons, vastly more important and numerous why he should join, are not considered. No intelligent worker honestly states that organized labor has accomplished no good. The protection and promotion of labor's interests and improvement of its conditions must continue to come through organization. Organization does not mean simply the acquisition of new members, but the united action

of all members in the prosecution of that policy or line of action which intelligence and experience conceive to be the most successful.

Many members in each trade union bring the slightest amount of value, influence and power to their union. Their contribution amounts to a passive membership, with dues and payments just often enough to barely keep within the good standing limit.

This is not organization, it is not unionism, at least not that irrepressible organized force capable of procuring economic improvement for labor. Each member is in duty bound to contribute his share of interest and support to his union, not alone in the selfish interests of the union, but it is a duty he owes to his own intelligent self-interests.

The passive membership, besides depriving its union of so much needed vitality, so much organized force that would be a powerful factor in a more rapid progress towards labor's uplift, exert a deleterious influence upon the unorganized and increased the difficulties surrounding the work of organizing the unorganized. Those unions, the largest percentage of whose members contribute individual duty and support, are the most successful and progressive.

As long as workingmen continue to buy non-union made goods, just so long will respect for them be less and merchants continue to handle that class of goods whose existence proclaims labor's servility. It signifies that human life is becoming more highly prized in the production of human commodities than mere profit. It warns you that by patronizing a firm that does not uphold it, you assist in building up the business of a tyrant who extracts a fortune from the drudgery and degradation of his fellow men. Therefore, create the demand. Ask for a union label wherever you go, whatever you purchase. Even though you are aware that a label is not on the market, nevertheless demand it. Demand governs supply. A hog union man is a thing that takes union wages and spits tobacco juice over a scab pair of shoes and scab suit of clothes.

THE NOBILITY OF HONEST TOIL.

A Credit to the Nation and to the Brave Workers Who Are the Bone and Sinew of the Universe.

There are few countries in which the workingman is held in such regard as in the United States of America. The laboring classes may be said to embrace the entire American nation. Every man works for a living, follows a profession, or is engaged either in mercantile or industrial pursuits. Perhaps as much could not be said of any other nation. Labor is honorable here, and only idleness is dishonorable. Viewed as a whole, we are truly a nation of laborers. The statement, however, that "every man works for a living" is true only in the sense that it is his duty to work, and public sentiment demands that he shall, and at the same time pronounces toil honorable. Even nature is one great workshop. Every diamond and every particle of shining ore is evidence of a working nature. Work is written on every flower and tree, on every shrub and blade of grass, in every cell of the honeycomb and in every quaint and curious nest, in every star and sun and moon, in every motion of the planets and in every ripening grain. Work sings and breathes and buds and blossoms all animate nature. Work! work! exclaim the forces of inanimate nature, and work, work, work! floats out from the central power of the universe and echoes throughout illimitable space. "My Father worketh hitherto and I work" comes as an example with the impress of the divine.

In activity is found true happiness and the only road to prosperity. The rule is as true of nations as of individuals. This is a working nation is written of the United States. In that fact is found the secret of our national growth and prosperity. Examine the pages of history and you shall find that the periods of great national prosperity have been periods of great national activity. This is true of all the great States of antiquity, and it is true of nations to-day.

For nearly 1800 years Italy has been sitting with folded hands beneath the

shadow of her former greatness, as if mourning for her departed glory. She grows neither in wealth nor power. Her ruins are her greatest treasures and her pride. She lives in the past. Nestled at the foot of Mount Vesuvius, the currents of her life run in sluggish streams. As of old, the same beautiful waters wash and chafe her shores; the same sunny skies bend above. The same earth that "echoed to the tread of either Brutus" is there, but her Caesars are gone. Her great leaders gave her great activity and great prosperity. Scholars visit her shores not to study that which makes her great, but that which made her great.

But turn to our own country, a working nation, and what a contrast! Through industry our national resources are simply illimitable. What to do with the wealth that accumulates in the national treasury is a serious question.

Industry commanded and the earth revealed her mines, as if to reward a "working nation." And, in turn, the nation gave homes to all who would accept them, and thus the wilderness has been made to ring with the songs of labor. The forest to-day is a city to-morrow; activity is seen on every hand, and America even now rivals the greatness of the golden eras of antiquity. In that elder day to be a Roman was greater than to be a king, but now to be an American is to command respect throughout the civilized world. But honest toil has made us what we are. The nation can rely upon its toilers to clear the forests, open her mines, reap her harvests and pour their blood as well as their wealth upon her altar, and hence the greatness of the nation and the greatness of her citizenship.

What is true of nations is true of individuals. Honors are not thrust upon us, neither do they come in groups like guests invited to a banquet, but with shining lance we pluck them from the brow of toil. Idleness is the parent of most, if not all, our miseries, and honest toil is the panacea for most of human ills. "Be not solitary; be not idle." Goldsmith, having reaped the fruits of idleness, in misery and gloom, changed the current of his life by industry, and gathered the golden harvest of toil.

Honest toil never makes us old, but

idleness will bring gray hairs and furrows at forty.

This brings us to the question, "What is honest toil?" It is any employment to which we are adapted and in which we can use our ability to the best advantage. All cannot be orators, neither can alyl be artists. All cannot succeed in law, neither can all succeed in farming. Every man of ordinary mental capacity can succeed at some calling, and a successful farmer is worth more than an unsuccessful lawyer. Then let no occupation appear in a false light; let no young man be allured by the success of others to enter a calling for which nature has not designed him. It is a mistake to think that you can win laurels in a profession more easily than in some industrial occupation.

Then the road to success in life lies through application—through toil—not through occupation.

A glance at the picture gallery of earth's heroic dead will reveal a long line of poor boys who, through honest toil, have gained for themselves thrones and palaces and pinnacles of fame. Demosthenes, whose name is the synonym of oratory, was the son of a cutler. Homer, the disgrace and glory of his age, was the son of a small farmer. Columbus, whom two hemispheres have honored, was a weaver. Franklin, whose genius drew Mars' fiery lance from the clouds and broke it on his philosophic shield, thus making the very lighting pay tribute to his labor, was the son of a tallow chandler and soap boiler, and himself an apprentice printer. So with Horace, Shakespeare and Milton, poverty in youth and lowly birth were not obstacles, for they mounted above all outward circumstances and won the highest niche of fame. What grander names than these, and yet what boy among us who commenced any nearer the foot of life's ladder than they commenced?

But we have not yet named Napoleon, a king of Kings, an obscure Corsican boy; Cincinnatus, who was plowing in his field when the Dictatorship of Rome was offered him; Burns, who sang his songs while driving his team afield; Grant, the tanner; Lincoln, the rail-splitter; nor the Astors and Stewarts and Vanderbilts, who commenced in poverty, but ended in millions.

Some succeed by great talent, some by miracle, but the majority by commencing without a shilling.

If you consider labor a blessing and are willing to begin life in your shirt sleeves, you may expect success. "Where there is a will there is a way."

Then the young man must come to the conclusion that there is no patent on prosperity; that all who will may succeed, and that one industrial or professional calling is just as honorable as another. No one can afford to work at a disadvantage, and he who follows a calling in which he is not contented and successful is stooping to the merest drudgery. You must be interested in your calling, and then the work necessary to success becomes most agreeable.

Now we are shortening the time below their most visionary dreams, and will not rest till we can make the trip through the air.

So rapidly is our country settling that the term "the Far West" must soon be dropped, and East and West and North and South be but one, each and all being the center of the grandest civilization the world has ever known.

DON'T FORGET THE CONVENTION AT ST. LOUIS, AUGUST 21, 1905 BE SURE AND SEND YOUR BEST MEN.

"Is your name Goodenough?" asked a bill collector of a man on whom he was calling.

"It is," answered the man, with a look of surprise.

"Then I have a bill against you," and he handed him a slip of paper.

"That is not my name," said the man.

"But you said your name was Goodenough."

"So it is," said the man, as he prepared to close the door. "It's good enough for me."

Freddie—What's the difference between being sick and an invalid?

Cobwigger—An invalid, my boy, is one who makes those around him sick.

LABOR INSURANCE.

Systems as Applied in Various Countries Outlined.

Laboring men throughout the world will be interested in the seventh session of the international congress of workmen's insurance, to be held in Vienna, Austria, Sept. 17 to 23, at the invitation of the Austrian government and the mayor of that city.

While the subject of workmen's accident insurance has been the chief topic of discussion at previous meetings, other needs of the toiler, especially old age insurance, will play an important part in the programme of the coming session.

In many countries the question of insurance for working men is considered important, and in several countries a practical solution of the question has been found and applied. The systems, though similar, are varied.

United States Consul Haynes, at Rouen, France, has gathered and sent to the department of labor and commerce the main facts concerning workmen's insurance in various countries.

In Belgium the insurance against accident and disability is obligatory for miners. Moreover, since Jan. 1, 1900, the government has a national fund for retiring pensions which is voluntary and insures to each of its members when sixty-five years old a pension of \$69.50.

The insurance of miners has also been compulsory in Austria since 1889. The least insurance is \$41 for men and \$20.50 for women. Insurance against sickness and accident is also obligatory for those employed in industrial and agricultural pursuits, but accident insurance can in no case exceed 60 per cent. of the annual wages.

From the sixtieth year in Denmark the needy receive help in varying proportion, the state and the commune contributing equally.

For the last fifteen years a workman's insurance committee has existed in Sweden, and since 1886 the riksdag has put aside yearly \$428,800, which sum is to cover the first expense when the law for the insurance of workmen is voted.

In Norway accident insurance is obligatory for employees of both sexes working in industrial establishments, mines, furnaces, quarries, docks, yards, railroads, interior navigation, posts, telegraphs and telephones and in commerce—if their wages do not exceed \$2.15 a day. All members are assured (1) free medical treatment, together with medicine for twenty weeks; (2) food for at least twenty weeks, (3) aid in childbirth and (4) burial expenses.

There exists in Italy a voluntary insurance against sickness and disability and an obligatory insurance against accidents. For a disability pension one must have been insured for twenty-five years and be sixty years old.

All workmen in Finland are authorized to insure against sickness, the cost of which is borne equally by the employer and employee. All differences are settled by arbitration. Every workman in an industrial establishment gaining more than \$145 is compelled to insure against accidents. The accident fund, to which the workman contributes nothing, is created by the employers and the state.

On Oct. 25, 1899, the federal council of Switzerland voted in every canton a compulsory insurance law against sickness and accident based, with a few modifications, upon the principles of the German law. This failed to satisfy the people, and it was rejected May 20, 1900, by a vote of 341,914 against 148,035. The federal council some time after asked the permanent commission of workmen's insurance to draft a new law better suited to the needs of the country. It is also a question in Switzerland to create compulsory insurance against old age. At present railroad and steamboat workmen are admitted to the pensions created by these two enterprises. These pensions are under the control and supervision of the state.

A pension of \$87 is allowed by the government of New Zealand to the indigent aged who have inhabited the country uninterruptedly for twenty-five years without any legal condemnation. Every old person who has come to the pension age gets the entire pension if he has a personal revenue of \$164 or less. For each \$4.80

above the law diminishes his pension accordingly.

There is perhaps no country in the world where workmen are so protected by the state or are so cared for as in Germany. Even clerks, shop assistants and servants are compelled to insure. This insurance is effected by pasting into a book certain stamps every week, and it is the duty of every employer to see that this is faithfully done.

In the German empire there are three insurances for workmen, all of which are obligatory and under the authority of the imperial insurance office—viz, sickness, accident, old age or infirmity. This insurance is mutual and its administration autonomous under state control. It embraces, without distinction of nationality, all persons working in Germany.

Disability and old age insurance in the German empire is obligatory from the sixteenth year and embraces every workman earning over \$482. It is optional for workmen whose annual earnings are more than \$724. The resources for this insurance are furnished by the employer, the employed and the state, the latter giving toward each pension a uniform subvention of \$12 and paying the workman's dues during the time he is serving his military term. All remaining expenses are shared equally by the employer and employee, who pay according to the five classes into which the imperial insurance office has arranged the insured—viz, (1) workmen gaining no more than \$84 pay 3.3 cents per week; (2) a wage not greater than \$133 pays 4.8 cents weekly; (3) a maximum wage of \$225 pays 5.8 cents; (4) a maximum wage of \$277 pays 7.24 cents, and (5) a wage between \$277 and \$482.50 pays 8.68 cents weekly. The amount paid by the workmen is deposited in the bureau of his employer, who buys special stamps and affixes them to the employee's receipt after having deducted from his wages the amount due.

The minimum of disability or infirmity pension, which is not allowed for less than 200 weeks' work, is \$28 for the first class, \$31 for the second, \$32.50 for the third, \$34 for the fourth, and \$36 for the fifth class. After fifty years, or 2,000 weeks, of work these pensions are increased to \$44.75 for

the first class, \$65 for the second, \$79.50 for the third, \$94 for the fourth and \$108.50 for the fifth.

An old age pension is paid to every insured workman of seventy years or over who has deposited not less than 1,200 weekly dues. The dues deposited for the employee by the state during military service is counted among these 1,200 as well as temporary interruptions. Old age pensions of the first class amount to \$26, second class \$34, third class \$41, fourth class \$48 and fifth class \$55.50.

DON'T FORGET THE CONVENTION AT ST. LOUIS, AUGUST 21, 1905 BE SURE AND SEND YOUR BEST MEN.

Almost everything written or spoken on the subject of labor and capital falls into one of three classes—it is from the viewpoint of capital, and assumes an ideal capitalist; or it is from the viewpoint of labor, and assumes an ideal laborer; or it is from an impartial standpoint, and assumes both an ideal capitalist and an ideal laborer. Naturally, the result is much cry and little wool.

In all human questions the largest factor is always human nature—fallible, passionate, prejudiced. In this question of labor and capital we have a human laborer who acts on the average precisely as any capitalist would act in the same circumstances, and we have a human capitalist who acts just as any laborer would act if similarly placed. We shall get rapidly on toward a solution as soon as we all recognize the factor of frailty in both laborer and capitalist and make allowances for it.

There is no "ideal" employer; there is no "ideal" employee. And the crying need is for an education that will teach men to realize that the way to get the golden egg is not to kill or mistreat the goose that lays them.

"Wot did yer tell the judge?"

"Dat everybody wuz tryin' to keep me down."

"An' what did he do?"

"Sent me up."

WHAT TRADE UNIONS REALLY DO—FACTS, NOT THEORIES.

Disparagers of trade unions in all walks of life have fitful volcanic eruptions, and proclaim that trade unions have outlived their usefulness, that their days are numbered, and that we ought not to have any trade unions anyhow. The more hysterical bustling demand what benefits have the trade unions been to the workingman. They can point out the harmful effect of strikes and boycotts, but "nary" a benefit can they see, temporary or lasting.

For the benefit of those who are willing to be convinced, we reproduce the following from the United Mine Workers' Journal to show what trade organization has done for that craft alone:

"Leaving all other trade unions out of the question, the Journal will show that for thirty-five years, whether under the M. and L. B. A., the K. of L., the Progressive Union or the magnificent and incomparable U. M. W. of A., the miners have, through their organization, made steady, sure and palpable progress, and are still progressing.

"In 1870 they secured inspectors for the mines and good ventilation laws. Since that time they have secured mining laws in twenty States which have practically revolutionized the conditions of mining. They have secured mine inspection, and if the mines are not properly inspected and the laws enforced no fault lies with the unions but the blame falls upon recalcitrant and perjured inspectors.

"They have secured twelve great hospitals wherein the injured mine worker is treated free. They have secured laws which prevent women from working in and around the mines.

"They have raised the age limit for boys from 5, 7, 9 and 10 years of age to 14 and 16.

"They secured compulsory education and free books for these children. They have reduced the tons from anywhere around 3,000 pounds down to 2,000 pounds. They have put check weighmen upon every tippie where they have jurisdiction.

"They have abolished the pluck-me wherever they have jurisdiction.

"They have secured a two-weeks pay in lawful money.

"They have established a minimum wage, which means a fair wage for the feeblest or unskilled workman.

"They have secured trade agreements in twenty States, which means that if properly observed by both parties the lockout and strike are things of the past.

"In the past seven years they have advanced wages 73 2-3 per cent.

"They have reduced the hours of labor from twelve to eight.

"They have secured at least 1,000 laws to protect life and limb.

"They have secured pay for slack.

"They have taken the broken-spirited man, stood him on his feet and gave him a backbone.

"They have produced leaders, financiers, orators, writers who have met the ablest in the land, and the world gives them the honors of war.

"They have stimulated mental processes, they have taught self-restraint and self-command, the value of truth and attributes of justice.

"They have taken the European peasant and transformed him into a self-respecting, patriotic American citizen. They are holding fast to all these things, and with a march as steady as time and as certain as death they are reaching out for further advantages."

Of course much of these benefits are peculiar to that craft alone, but the material features apply to all the well organized and united crafts that are conducted in a conservative business manner, the number being too lengthy to reproduce in this article.

Trade unions have proven to be a success, and they are here to stay, and they are being improved each year.

Wife (reading)—Here's an account of a man who left home one evening after supper six months ago to get shaved, and he hasn't been seen since.

Husband—Huh! I suppose he is still waiting for his turn.

DON'T FORGET THE CONVENTION AT ST. LOUIS, AUGUST 21, 1905 BE SURE AND SEND YOUR BEST MEN.

ONLY EGOTISM.

Is the Idea That Things as They Are
Cannot be Improved.

"Ever since we have had a record of the human race it has been divided into two parties—the conservative and the radical," writes Dr. John H. Girdner, in *Tom Watson's Magazine* for May. "These two parties have ever battled with each other for possession of the world. Strictly speaking, all history—sacred and profane—is nothing else than a record of this world-old struggle.

"That which is, was made by God," cries the conservative.

"God is leaving that and is entering this other," replies the radical.

"These have been the battle-cries of mankind all down the ages. The conservative has always been the stand-patter. He has been always on the defensive, explaining, apologizing, opposing and pleading that change would result in deterioration. The conservative must bear the vice, the sins and crimes of the society of his time, and bending under the load, piteously pleads for delay, for compromise. He preaches the pusillanimous doctrine of 'let us bear the evils we already have rather than fly to those we know not of.' Conservatism never made an invention, wrote a poem, painted a picture nor breathed a prayer that rose above the roof.

"Pharaoh, King of Egypt, was a conservative. He stood pat on keeping the Hebrew nation in slavery against the radicalism of Moses. The Roman empire was conservative. It stood pat on its pagan worship, against the radicalism of the new religion. The scientific world stood pat on the then accepted doctrine that the 'sun do move,' against the radicalism of Galileo that it is the earth that does the moving. King George was a conservative. He stood pat on America's remaining a British colony, against the radicalism of Washington and the Continental Congress. The French King, Louis XVI. was a conservative, and stood pat against the radicalism of the people of France when they demanded liberty and bread. The Czar of Russia and his titled aristocracy are conservative.

They are standing pat against progress, enlightenment and justice among the masses of the people of that unhappy country."

The surest way to raise wages and bring about better economical and social conditions is by the trade union system of organization. Let the trade union and its welfare stand first in the immediate consideration and earnest concern of all workers. Look after and protect the unions and make them strong, and they will look after and protect your interest better than any other agency on earth. Politics or political action never raised wages, but trades unions have accomplished wonders in that direction. This is a good time to remember who is who and just what things and conditions are. Some few would-be leaders have forgotten purposely or otherwise what the trade unions have done, and are now turning their faces in the direction of political action as a means of hurrying along the millenium, the advance guard of which some claim is now in sight and are predicting that the whole show will be here in four years. Trade unions are making such rapid headway that the capitalists, large employers and scrub politicians are seeking means to divert the attention of the workers into other channels. Their agents and hireling are holding out the tempting bait of political office, thereby hoping to get the workers quarreling and divided against themselves. The greatest success with permanent results that directly effect for good the wage-earners has been accomplished on the field of trade union effort and through trade union activity, and this will continue to be the case for years to come. Let the trade union be our first concern; let it stand first in our solicitation and consideration, fearlessly proclaiming the fact and keeping it free from all entangling alliances, be they of a political, religious, race or any other elements of discord. Do as you like politically, vote for who or what you will, but resolve to stand by the good old reliable trade union movement, and refuse to be led into clap-trap movements that are hatched in hades and executed by the agents of mammon, greed and plutocracy.

THRIVES ON OPPOSITION.

Our opponents talk of men losing their individuality when they join a labor organization. This is simply absurd. As soon as a workman enters a modern industrial plant he has lost his individuality. No longer is he a whole workman in the sense of the position he occupied some years ago. He is simply one little cog in the wheel of industry. He is one atom in the aggregation of employees who furnish the finished product.

Of course, the organizations of labor are growing in the same proportion that industries develop, and the organizations of labor will continue to grow, despite everything the opposition may try to bring forth, despite all their abuse, despite their talk about the Gompers eight-hour bill and Gompers-Mitchell anti-injunction bill, and despite their caricatures of us in alleged comic papers as breeders of discontent. These things will do no good so far as eliminating the organizations of labor is concerned. It is like the shamrock of the Irishman—"the faster you pluck them the faster they grow."

You cannot drive out this natural growth of the organizations of labor any more than you can drive out of the human heart the desires for better hopes, for better conditions and for a better life. A people may be born in slavery and die in slavery and never know what freedom means, but the workingmen of America have tasted freedom. They know what real liberty is—that liberty which comes from the power of united organization. They have tasted that freedom.

Speaking of the broadening influence of union training, the Review of Reviews predicts that in the near future all opposition between the employer and employe will cease, and, speaking of a better education, uses the following words: "Everything that adds to the intelligence of the worker will increase his productive capacity and his earning power. With his training for politics under our own American system the worker may be reasonably certain that in due time the laws of the country will not in any manner operate to his detriment."

NOTICE.

The Secretaries of all locals are notified not to pay expressage on the Journal packages forwarded from the General Office, as all such are prepaid at the time of expressage, and the demands are made through error on the part of the local express managers.

J. J. CULLEN,
General Secretary.

A TRUISM.

A chronic grouch and a persistent knocker is about the most despicable character with whom real men and women have to contend.

The fellow who refuses to lift a hand for his union and uses spare time and breath in howling "jobber and grafter" at the men who are doing his work, is a sponge and a thief. He is living off of the labor of others and stealing their reputation at the same time. He is worthy of nothing but contempt, and men feel toward him much the same as they do toward leper. But they must be necessary or they would have no place among us. One often wonders why there are skunks and reptiles; yet they are here with stench and poison. The character assassin in the union has these strong characteristics. He can bite and raise a stench. But in the end he is hateful to all manner of men. From all such may the good Lord deliver us!

"How is it business has so much increased in your side show?" asked the man with the main tent.

"I started the living skeleton smoking cigarettes," replied the manager.

"Well, but what is there in that to draw the people?"

"Why, you see, every mother brings her boy in and points out the terrible example."

Working over to-morrow's problems is wasting to-day's power.

FOLKS IN RUTS.

Th' wold is full o' ruts, my boy, some
 shaller an' some deep;
 An' ev'ry rut is full o' folks, as high
 as they can heap.
 Each one that's grovelin' in the ditch
 is growlin' at his fate,
 An' wishin' he had got his chance be-
 fore it was too late.
 They lay it all on some one else or
 say 'twas just their luck—
 They never once consider that 'twas
 caused by lack o' pluck.
 But here's th' word of one that's lived
 clean through, from soup t' ruts;
 Th' Lord don't send no derricks 'round
 t' h'ist folks out o' ruts.

Some folks has stayed in ruts until
 they didn't like th' place,
 Then scrambled bravely to th' road an'
 entered in th' race,
 Sich ones has always found a hand
 held out for them t' grab
 An' cling to till they'd lost the move
 peculiar to a crab.
 But only them that helps themselves
 an' tries fer better things
 Will ever see th' helpin' hand t' which
 each climber clings.
 This here's the hard, plain solemn
 facts, without no ifs or buts:
 Th' Lord don't send no derricks 'round
 t' h'ist folks out o' ruts.

CONTRASTING PICTURES.

Subjoined are two stories—one
 pleasant, one unpleasant. Take each
 for what it is worth. Don't be too
 quick in drawing overboard inferences
 from either.

It isn't wholly true that capitalists
 invariably treat all their workmen
 the way that the telegraph company
 treated its "faithful" employe of fifty
 years' service. It isn't by a long shot
 entirely the exact fact that all labor
 organizations pension their worthy
 and worn out officials.

But there's something typical in the
 act and attitude of the company and
 of the union in the two cases in ques-
 tion.

How many corporations are loyal to
 their scabs? The facts in reply be-
 tray a chapter of employing class
 heartlessness that is nothing short of

hideous. Hardly without exception as
 soon as the unionists have after a con-
 flict demonstrated to employers that
 a union force is the most effective,
 which means that it is cheaper as
 well, the non-unionists, aye even the
 strike breakers, are pitilessly made
 to walk the plank. No tears! But,
 the picture is tough.

On the other hand, unionists may
 wrangle, may sacrifice good men in
 the course of their partisan rows, may
 suspect, criticise and envy their lead-
 ers, but once it becomes pretty well
 established that one prominent in
 their ranks is well meaning and de-
 voted he has warm hearts offering
 their meed of praise and generous, if
 scantily supplied, purses opened to
 his support.

Another point: Union officials do not
 usually work in expectation of pen-
 sions or rewards or with feelings oth-
 er than that they are helping their
 workmen and putting right above
 wrong. Non-unionists are extreme
 self-seekers, hoping by competition,
 fair or unfair, to come to the top,
 which often means to gain a profit
 out of their fellow workmen.

Now, the two pictures:

AN OLD OPERATOR STARVING.

He Was Discharged by Telegraph
 Company After 50 Years' Service.

(New York Times, June 8.)

Having outlived his usefulness as
 a telegraph operator, Robert E. Ed-
 wards, seventy years old, who was
 discharged from a telegraph company
 several weeks ago, after fifty years'
 service, was found starving with his
 wife in a little furnished room at 232
 East One Hundred and Twenty-eighth
 street yesterday. He was removed to
 Harlem Hospital, where little hope
 was held out for his recovery.

The old man wept when he was
 parted from his wife, who is almost
 blind and is weak and emaciated, ow-
 ing to lack of proper nourishment.
 When a young man Edwards entered
 the employ of the telegraph company
 and became an expert telegrapher.
 When there were strikes he remained
 at his post. About two months ago
 he was seized with writers' cramp,
 and his services were no longer re-
 quired. The couple's savings began

to dwindle, and to meet their room rent they spent little or nothing for food.

They hid their poverty from their neighbors until yesterday, when the old man's condition became so critical that they were called in by Mrs. Edwards, who believed her husband was dying.

An Act of Gratitude.

(Advance Advocate—a Union R.R. Journal.)

We are pleased to announce that the Order of Railway Telegraphers, at its recent convention in Buffalo, did one act which shows that there is gratitude among wage-earners as well as among shareholders of corporations. The O. R. T. was founded in 1886 by Brother A. D. Thurston, who was president of the organization for seven years, and has been closely identified with its management at all times. Brother Thurston is now 53 years of age and afflicted with physical infirmities which make it difficult for him to get around. In view of this, and as a token of appreciation of his services in behalf of his fellow-craftsmen, the convention voted an appropriation of \$3,000 to buy him a home and granted him an annuity of \$900 for life. It is often said that men of marked ability make a mistake by devoting their time and talent to the advancement of the interests of any class of workmen, as their efforts are never appreciated and opportunities to do something for themselves are lost. Unfortunately, the past has had examples of ingratitude, which gave the substance of truth to this claim, but the action of the fifteenth general convention of the O. R. T. will have a good influence in the future, as it will encourage capable men to stand up for their fellow-men without fear of being spurned aside when they have passed life's meridian. If during their more active years they have been honest, upright and faithful to their class.

Mrs. F.—I am quite a near neighbor of yours now. I have taken a house by the river.

Mrs. S—Oh, I do hope you will drop in some day.

THE PANAMA CANAL.

Mr. C. E. Grunsky, of San Francisco, member of the Panama Canal Commission, which recently made an inspection of the route of the canal, has returned and gave the following report of the visit in a newspaper interview: "It was simply a tour of inspection, that each of the members of the commission might become familiar with the physical conditions of the canal route. It should be understood that the route of the French canal is scarred all the way across the isthmus, and though there is a growth of green over many stretches that have been long neglected, the pioneer work, that of removing the primeval tangle of tropical growth, has been accomplished. By reason of the fact that the railroad parallels the canal route it was possible to traverse much of the course by sticking to the railroad. Side trips of exploration of streams were made in canoes, and at times all the members of the commission walked. Probably six to seven hundred men are at work, chiefly on the Culebra cut, where all that is done will count for progress, whatever plan as to the level of the canal summit may be adopted by the commission. I was agreeably surprised by the climate and indications as to healthfulness. The sun's rays are now nearly vertical on the isthmus, but the heat was not oppressive. There is very little sickness, and when proper plans are perfected for the disposition of debris, sanitation and pure water supply, I believe the work on the canal can be prosecuted with a very low mortality. Of course, the conditions can not be so favorable as in a more northern latitude, and for that reason undoubtedly contractors or the commission will employ all the machinery that can be made effective and reduce the number of men to the minimum. The commission will be organized in a few days. The work on the canal will begin as quickly as possible, and will be pushed at all seasons of the year, though, of course, the dry season will permit the largest measure of accomplishment. Construction work involving the control of the Chagres River may be unavoidably suspended during the wet season."

SEA-LEVEL CANAL IS BOUND TO COME.

So Bunau-Varilla Says, but it Must Be Worked Out Experimentally.

Philippe Bunau-Varilla, who was the principal engineer of the Panama Canal before he became Panama's Minister at Washington, says in an authorized interview that a sea-level canal is not only possible, but must ultimately be so constructed, as are other connections between seas, like the Straits of Bosphorous, between the Black Sea and the Aegean Sea.

Asked if the Panama Canal ought to be constructed at once at sea level, Bunau-Varilla replied:

"Not at all. To be a perfect sea level the canal must be free from artificial work, and perhaps no engineer would be willing to accept the responsibility of building it immediately without dams on the upper Chagres to regulate the floods, and without tide locks at Panama to counteract in the canal currents due to the ten-foot tide in the Pacific. A free discharge of the Chagres in a lockless sea level canal must result from experience acquired by working a lock canal with a central lake, such as I devised in 1892, and was adopted by the Isthmian Canal Commission in 1901. Building such a canal would give experimental data about the necessary cross-section, slopes of the deep cut at Culebra and Chagres sediments, all essential for successfully building a sea-level passage."

"I communicated recently to Admiral Walker an easy, practical and cheap method I devised in 1887 of gradually transforming the lock canal into a sea level canal without stopping navigation five minutes. It utilizes all the work done for the lock canal except dams and locks, and fully protects the future.

"In one word I think it would be a great error to begin with the sea-level plan at once. It would cost \$100,000,000 more and require twice as much time. The lock plan will be ample until the traffic reaches 40,000,000 tons—that is to say, seven times the probable traffic in the first year's operation—and will lead by experimental and secure ways to an ideal solution of the sea-level passage."

THE AMERICAN GIRL.

Marie Corelli has made another attack upon the vulgarity of wealth and society in a series of essays just printed, which she calls "Free Thoughts." She also has a few observations to make on the American woman. Miss Corelli does not altogether admire the American women, but she holds that they are popular in England because they make themselves popular. Miss Corelli says:

"As to the American girl, she is 'all there.' She can take the measure of a man in about ten minutes, and classify him as though he were a botanical specimen. She realizes all his limitations, his fads—and she has the uncommonly good sense not to expect much of him. She would not 'take any' on the lily maid of Astolat, the Fair Elaine, who spent her time in polishing the shield of Lancelot, and who finally died of love for that most immoral, but fascinating knight of the round table. No, she wouldn't polish a shield, you bet. She would make Lancelot polish it himself for all he was worth, and polish her own dear little boots and shoes for her into the bargain. That is one of the secrets—masterfulness—or, let us say, queenliness, which sounds better. The lord of creation can do nothing in the way of ordering her about, because, as the lady of creation, she expects to order him about—and she does."

The first agreement ever made in Chicago between the Master Barbers' Protective Association and the Barbers' Union has been signed. The salient points in the agreement are: Union shops: shops to open not earlier than 7 in the morning and close not later than 8 at night; 10 o'clock on Saturdays; Sundays and holidays open till noon; closed all day Labor Day; Barbers' union shop card to be displayed. The master barbers represent 2,000 shops.

One thing is certain—as certain as that the sun rises in the morning—and that is the culmination of the present labor troubles all over the world either in revoultion or in a reform so sweeping as to completely change the existing order of things for the better.

UNIONS PROMOTE HEALTH.

One of the greatest benefits which organized labor confers upon the general public is in the unceasing union effort to promote the public health. In the legislative body of every state and in the National Congress, the commissioned representatives of labor organizations give energetic support to pure food laws, to legislation for better sanitary conditions for the factories and workshops, and for measures designed to protect the health and lives of workers in mining and railroad occupations.

Outside of legislation, the unions constantly insist that the output of manufacturers which is authorized to bear the union label shall be of superior quality. The union label is a guarantee that the goods which bear it are made under sanitary and healthy conditions. In many, if not most trades, the workers demand that their products shall likewise be free of shoddy or adulterants which deceive or harm the people who buy them. In cigar manufacture the blue label is a dependable sign not only that the factory conditions are clean and healthy, but that no injurious adulterants are used which produce cheapness at the expense of the consumers health. In tobacco of all kinds the Tobacco Workers' Union enforces the same rule. Blue label tobacco, both smoking and chewing, can be relied upon as pure in quality, and containing no harmful mixtures. It is the ambition of organized labor in all the trades to make the union card and the union label a guarantee to the public of superior skill in manufacture and of healthful conditions. In this work the unions are fighting one of the greatest evils of the day for the public is increasingly imposed upon by the deterioration of trust made goods. With the trusts the "economies of manufacture" include cheap adulterants as well as cheap labor, in order to increase dividends.

Dr. H. W. Wiley, chief of the bureau of chemistry of the New York department of agriculture, has been engaged in a determined crusade against adulterated articles. He declares that the adulteration of food and drugs has done more toward low-

ering the moral life of this country than has the excessive use of liquor. Recently the Illinois State Board of Pharmacy sent out 130 decoy prescriptions to Chicago druggists. When these were filled, analysis revealed the startling condition that 23 contained no trace of the drugs called for, 66 were 80 per cent. impure, and only 31 were pure. This is a heartless and horrible traffic in human health, but it is induced by the struggle for profits, and similar conditions are found to exist in nearly all trust made products wherever official examination is possible.

It will be found a nearly invariable rule that all such adulterated and injurious goods are the product of the same system which wars against organized labor, because the effort of the unions is always for fair wages and abolishment of sweatshop work.

A campaign of education which will thoroughly acquaint the public with the benefit and protection that lies in the union label, and the fact that cheap goods generally means impure and unhealthy goods, will do more to correct the evils complained of than all the restrictive agencies that can be employed.

VALUE OF UNION TRAINING.

Speaking of the broadening influence of union training, the Review of Reviews predicts that in the near future all opposition between the employer and employe will cease, and, speaking of a better education, uses the following words:

"Everything that adds to the intelligence of the worker will increase his productive capacity and his earning power. With his training for politics under our own American system the worker may be reasonably certain that in due time the laws of the country will not in any manner operate to his detriment."

A bill making it a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of \$100 or three months' to one year imprisonment, either to use a Union Label without authority or to counterfeit the label or have in possession any merchandise marked with a counterfeit label, has been made a law in New York.

UNCLE SAM'S LETTER TO JOHN BULL.

Printed from the original manuscript.

Dear John : Don't you always feel a little warmer towards rich folks than poor? I believe I do. It has always seemed to me that little peccadillos by the oil trust, or coal trust, don't count—boys will be boys, you know—but that labor ought to be decent and honest and law-abiding. It surprises me yet to see labor a playin' the trust game just like good citizens—a shovin' up the rates, too, like a railroad or a meat trust. Maybe the old man was wrong.

I don't favor trusts yet, John, but I've caught on to this—it's the great distinction to be kep' in mind : Capital goes into combines for more dollars; labor, generally, for the wives and children at home. Both are doing unlawful things; both are dead wrong; but how is labor a goin' to help it, held up on all hands from milk to coffins by the present system of stolen monopolies and special privileges? Capital can quit combinin' and exist on three per cent.; but labor can't quit and exist—anyway till capital begins it. That's the way it looks to me; and so I have these riots on my hands.

Now what am I a goin' to do? I might clear the streets with artillery. I might stamp out the riots. I might use troops, but America ain't Europe, John, at least I've always, up to now, thought so—and I don't think much of troops. The children are a fightin' but, darn it, John, they are all mine! I can't kill 'em to make 'em behave. How kin I? And its my fault a lettin' things get into this shape.

It's irksome, I know, and it does make trust capital so blamed mad to see labor—just common labor—a doin' unlawful acts. It feels like fightin' (by proxy) and sheddin' the last drop of imported or soldier blood on the altars of orderly behavior for common folks; but troops—well, I dunno. There's lots of people a shoutin' for troops that are in no good shape for troops themselves. They'd be the first to see trouble if a civil war should come; and that's what troops may mean where the majority are agin the troops. Of course the shouters mean

for the other fellows to get shot, but that notion is catchin'. The proper use for troops, in the spring, is to muster them into the cornfield, before the weeds get too much start, and, John, I've learnt one thing: Troops are the last thing to call for in a civil war. I'd like to yell so all could hear: "Keep it civil, all you with lives or property or hearts—Keep a civil war civil!"

Oh, yes, I know the way of managin' mobs of citizens with Cossacks; but it don't work so well for me as in Russia. I mind how they tried the cossack business in the railway riots in Pittsburg years ago. There was rioting. Labor was excited, the home troops not reliable, and the wise ones imported foreign troops, militia from Harrisburg or somewhere, who would "shoot to kill." Well, they came, lickety split. Got there one morning—trainloads of them. Two regiments unloaded, shiny muskets and bayonets and white leather straps ready to make all manner of widows and orphans; and they fired into the mob. It's unlucky for troops to fire into a mob in America because the mob is America; but the most unlucky thing in Pittsburg was that they killed some of 'em. Did you ever stir a hornets' nest? Then you were in Pittsburg that morning.

There was a foolish old French king who said: "The State, I am the State." 'Twasn't so. He was only the vermi-form appendix; but the kings did not know it till later. Well, those railway magnates thought that with the State troops behind them they were the State. But what were two thousand men with guns, against fifty thousand mechanics who could make guns, or anything else—trained of eye and hand and the balancing of forces and mad clear through? The killing of comrades was all that was needed. An eye-witness told it to me. They had wanted to shoot before. The mob rushed for guns. They opened fire on the troops from the hills. You know Pittsburg; there are hills all around. Relatives of the slain stood out in the open and picked off the militia with magazine rifles. It grew warm. The militia took refuge in a round-house, and sought protection from bullets in the depression for lo-

comotives. They were besieged there all day and all night, and the next morning were allowed to escape, and got away and home, the worst scared troops since Bull Run. The moral in strikes is, John: Don't be a fool! Don't shoot! Don't hire any violence, nor do it. There may be a little property destroyed, but the police and the sheriff can look after it best. The troops to the cornfield, the workman to his bench.

UNCLE SAM.

COMPROMISE AT PITTSBURG.

The fight between the Pittsburg Builders' Exchange and the Carpenters' Union has been settled.

For eleven weeks the carpenters have been locked out by the contractors owing to a difference as to when the annual contract should expire, and as to a certain clause which the carpenters claimed made every job an "open" shop.

The terms of the agreement are virtually a compromise on both sides. The union men asked for the agreement to terminate on May 1, while the contractors wanted it to expire the first of the year. A compromise was reached and the contract will expire on March 1, each side conceding two months time.

The action will affect over 10,000 carpenters in the district.

The settlement is practically a victory for the workmen, as the master builders were determined to ignore the union entirely, but the decision to take all the men back indicates that they could not get sufficient scabs to fill the positions. The master builders have eliminated the "open" shop clause.

Mr. Biblets—Now, m'dear, I'll tell you how I happened to get home so late if you'll only listen.

Mrs. Biblets—All right. Turn off the radiator before you begin, will you?

Mr. Biblets—Wha' for?

Mrs. Biblets—Oh, it seems so extravagant to have steam and hot air both going at once.

"BOYCOTT"

What It Is And How It Got Its Name.

In his "Talks About Ireland," Mr. James Redpath, describes his visit to Ireland in 1880. Mr. Redpath says, that there was a fierce spirit brooding among Irishmen, and that if some bloodless, but pitiless policy was not advocated, there would soon be killing of landlords and land agents all over the west of Ireland. Being called upon for a speech at the village of Deenane, in Connemara, he spoke before the tenants, whom American charity had kept alive since the preceding autumn, as follows:

"Well, now, let me talk very plainly about two tender topics. I honor every man who sheds his blood for his country or who is willing to do it. But there is no need of bloodshed. You can get all your rights without violence.

Call up the terrible power of social excommunication. If any man is evicted from his holding, let no man take it. If any man is mean enough to take it, don't shoot him but treat him with scorn and silence. Let no man no woman talk to him or to his wife or children. If his children appear in the streets, don't let your children speak to them. If they go to school, take your children away. If the man goes to buy goods in a shop, tell the shopkeeper that if he deals with him you will never trade with him again. If the man or his folks go to church, leave as they enter. If ever death comes, let the man die unattended, save by the priest, and let him be buried unpitied. The sooner such men die the better for Ireland; If the landlord takes the land for himself, let no man work for him. Let his potatoes remain undug, his grass uncut, his crop wither in the field. This dreadful power, more potent than armies—the power of social excommunication—has been most used in our time by despots in the interest of despotism. Use it, you, for justice! No man can stand up against it except heroes—and heroes don't take the land from which a man has been evicted. In such a war the only hope of success is to wage it without a blow—but without pity.

"You must act as one man. Bayonets shrivel up like dry grass in presence of a people that will neither fight them nor submit to tyranny.

This was the thing. Now let us see how the name arose. We quote from "Talks About Ireland":

Captain Boycott had won for himself the reputation of being the worst land agent in the County of Mayo. In addition to charging exorbitant rents, he compelled the tenants of the landlords for whom he was agent, to work for him on his own farm at his own rates, so that they never actually received more than a dollar and seventy-five cents a week.

The land agitation suddenly aroused the tenantry to a sense of their power, which they could wield without violating any law, if they would combine and act as one man. The first use of this power against Boycott was made when he sent one summer for the tenantry of the estates for which he was agent to cut the oats on his own farm. The whole neighborhood declined to work for him. The wilful old fellow swore he would not be dictated to—he had always dictated to them. So he and his nephews and his nieces and three servant girls and herdsman went down to the fields and began to reap and bind. He held out three hours but could not stand it longer.

Mrs. Boycott went from cabin to cabin that night to coax the people to come and work for her husband at their own very moderate terms. They came.

When rent day came, Boycott sent for the tenants. His day of vengeance had dawned—as he thought—but it proved his day of doom.

Boycott issued the eviction papers and hired a process server and got eighteen constables to protect him.

Next morning when Mrs. Boycott went to buy bread, the shop keeper told her that although she was a decent woman and they all liked her, yet the people couldn't stand that "baste of a husband of hers any longer" and they really couldn't sell her any more bread.

Boycott was isolated. He had to take care of his own cattle. His farm was of four hundred acres.

Boycott wrote to the Times and the

English landlords organized a relief expedition; fifty men were hired and seven regiments of soldiers were sent to protect them. It cost the British government \$5,000 to dig \$500 worth of potatoes.

The term, Boycott, was invented three days afterward by Father John O'Malley, who used it in the Castlebar Telegraph. The young orators of the land league in Dublin took up the word, and it became famous at once.

WAKE UP AT WILL.

"We hear it frequently asserted that if persons will impress the thought firmly upon their minds and continue thinking about it until they have fallen asleep that they desire to awake at a certain hour in the morning that they will do so without fail," Dr. Joseph L. Boehm tells me, "but how many people have tried this method of insuring a prompt awakening at a given hour in the morning only to find their rest throughout the night disturbed and uneasy?"

"The brain will usually respond to the will and awaken one in the morning near the desired hour under any circumstances, but to prevent the unbroken, uneasy sleep the adoption of only a simple device is necessary. The last thing before getting into bed take a watch or clock and turn the hands to the hour at which one wishes to rise and gaze at this just long enough to fix the hour firmly on the retentive memory. Then, if no other absorbing thoughts intervene between that and the moment one is locked in slumber, the night's rest will be easy and unbroken, and promptly at the hour in the morning, as a rule, one will find oneself released from sleep and wide awake. There is no need to keep thinking of minutes, no need to repeat it over and over in the mind; all this makes the brain uneasy and results in disturbed slumber; simply look at the watch or clock as I have indicated and the influence of the mind over the matter will be clearly demonstrated in the morning. Try it some night and observe how smoothly this psychological fact works.

TWENTY REASONS!

Here Are Twenty Reasons Why Men Should Join The Union Of Their Trade.

1. It tends to raise wages; this is proven by all sorts of evidence.
2. It helps to prevent the reduction in wages; cut-downs rarely comes to well organized labor.
3. It aids in getting shorter hours; unorganized trades work the longest hours.
4. In union there is strength. This is as true of wage-earners as of States.
5. It lessens excessive competition for situations. Useless competition is like useless friction.
6. It educates as to public questions. The trade union takes the place of the debating society and professor's lecture.
7. It gives men self-reliance. A servile boss truckler is not a free man.
8. It develops fraternity. Craftsmen are all too jealous and suspicious of one another even at the best.
9. It makes thinkers. Men need to rub intellects together in matters of common concern.
10. It is a good investment. No other institution gives so large a return for expenditure of time and money.
11. It enlarges acquaintances. The world is too restricted for wage workers.
12. It teaches co-operation. When laborers co-operate they will own the earth.
13. It curbs selfishness. The grab all is toned down by the fear of the opinions of his fellows.
14. It makes the shop a better place to work in. The foreman bully can't bully the Union Card.
15. It is your duty. The non-Union man is the suttler of the Union army.
16. It helps the family. More money, more comforts, more luxuries—if you please.
17. It helps the State. Unorganized and discontented labor is the parent of the mob and revolution.
18. It is scientific. The trade union stands the test of analysis and application.

19. It is labor saving machinery. The lever of organization can move the industrial world.

20. It is legal. The State has been forced to take off the conspiracy ban.

JUDGE GAYNOR STANDS FOR CHILD LABOR LAW.

Justice Gaynor decided recently that the child labor statutes of New York were epoch-making laws, and declared courts could not get in their way nor whittle them down as has been their custom in times past.

The case was that of Robert E. Lee, thirteen years old, who, through his guardian, sued the Sterling Silk Manufacturing Company to recover damages for the loss of a finger received from machinery at which he was employed.

The case was tried before Justice Gaynor and a jury, and the court dictated that a verdict for the boy be brought in, telling the jury that their only province was to fix the amount of damages. The jury awarded him \$2,000. On the trial it was ruled by Justice Gaynor that the employment of a boy by the defendant in its factory, made it liable for the injury.

In an appeal for a new trial which the Justice decided, he said:

"The statute establishes, says our highest court, that children under fourteen are not mentally fit, do not possess the judgment, discretion, care and caution, to be suffered to assume the risk or incur the dangers to life and limb of factory work. Are the courts, nevertheless, going to allow the employer to be exonerated from the consequences of his defiance of the statute, according to the varying opinion or interests of jurors?"

The fifty-fourth annual report of the English union known as the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, has just been made public. At the close of the year the union had 96,106 members, an increase for the year of 703. The funds of the society amount to over \$3,000,000.

He who would be a great soul in the future, must be a great soul now.

HOUSEHOLD MATTERS.

To Prevent Freezing.

During the winter season, when hanging out clothes is so difficult, try putting a handful of salt in the last rinsing water, and the clothes will not freeze or stiffen until after they are hung on the line; indeed, it is possible even to change the position of a line full of clothes, if necessary, before they freeze; and, best of all, if hung out in the sun, they will have commenced drying before the freezing begins; this saves the wear and tear, for nothing is so hard upon linen as this freezing and flapping in the wind; they are also easier to remove from the line. Have a pair of white gloves for hanging out clothes, the white wool sort that are worn so much now, and these, with the salt water rinsing, will rob hanging out clothes in winter of its terrors.

Always hang table linen in good shape, for it is almost impossible to iron out wrinkles which dry in it. Hang both tablecloths and sheets across the line evenly, with the weight on the warp threads, ends down, for the warp is stronger than the wool, and if hung habitually lengthwise, the goods will split across the folds. Iron down the middle, folding them exactly opposite from the way they hung on the line, and they will wear longer.

If clothes have become discolored through improper washing, try for a few wash days the plan of scalding them just before putting them into the last rinse water; this will whiten them beautifully, although it is more trouble.

Never take the clothes from the line damp and fold them down to iron; let them get quite dry, and then bring them in, folding them properly when they are taken from the line and this will save ironing out the wrinkles.

Cleaning the Sink.

Very few housekeepers know how easily and thoroughly kerosene oil will clean the kitchen sink. If you rub the sink with this oil twice a week, washing it out afterward with hot soapy water, every particle of grease and dirt will be removed.

WE PARTED LOVERS THEN.

By James J. Hickey.

'Twas one year ago when last we met,
We parted then, perhaps forever;
I loved her so, but 'twas all for naught,

And our friendship too, we did sever.

Many hours in bliss we sat alone,
And married now we might have been;

But the hand of fate, it came between,
For we quarrelled, and we parted
lovers then.

Chorus.

We parted lovers then, fair Lil and I,
Like her I thought none was so true;

But those happy days, like the sun's golden rays,

They came and passed away from view.

As time rolls on I recall the past,

That sad good-bye of long ago;

Could I but live those days o'er again,
Then bitter tears would cease to flow.

Perhaps in dreams she thinks of me,
If so, I'd sing a soft amen;

Then I'd hope for future happiness,
And forget the day, we parted
lovers then.

Chorus.

REFLECTIONS OF THOUGHT.

All the efforts of our International Union must be devoted to the establishment of uniform and reduced working hours. If any union feels itself strong enough to establish a scale or increase the wages for its members, they have full power to do so—but the reduction of working hours ought to be our principal aim.

Don't soil your hands with those papers which pretend to be the workingmen's friends and who misrepresent the cause of organized labor at every opportunity.

MOUTH UNIONISM.

A Source of Injury to the Organized Movement.

Look here, Mr. Union Man, are you really honest in your unionism? Is your unionism of the heart as well as of the mouth? We know you talk unionism in your local, but do you practice it in your daily life?

Stand up and answer!

You've a card in your pocket, I know, but that's non-union tobacco you have in your mouth. Oh, it's your favorite brand, eh? Well, you'd holler your head off if your employer suddenly took a notion that your unionism wasn't the right thing for him, wouldn't you? Oh, in a hurry, eh, and didn't have time to walk across the street where they sold union tobacco? That excuse is no good. How you would howl and holler if your boss hired a "scab" because it might have taken an extra minute to find a union man.

Different in your case, eh? Because you are a union man you want everybody else to chase over and help you maintain your union by patronizing stuff bearing your label, don't you? And yet you are so infernally lazy you won't take an extra step to help a fellow unionist, or so prejudiced in favor of a certain "scab" brand that you won't look for something equally good or better with a label on it. You never forget to push your own label but you never think to specify a union teamster when you want coal delivered, or a cigarmaker's label when you buy a cigar, or the boot and shoe worker's label when you buy shoes, or the garment worker's label when you buy a suit.

Laziness and indifference, coupled with mouth unionism, is the curse of labor unions to-day. Every time you smoke a "scab" cigar, or fill your pipe with "scab" tobacco, or neglect to specify union teamsters when you want something hauled, or fail to demand the label on your clothing and shoes—in fact, every time you buy "scab" goods you give the lie to your professions of unionism and give aid and comfort to union labor's enemies. Shout and holler and pose and prance all you will in the union hall, but if

you don't practice what you preach in spite of difficulties and discouragements, you are a "scab" at heart and a detriment to the cause of union labor.

Get into the game! Either go to "scabbing" in earnest or be a union man from sole to crown, from stem to gudgeon, from Alpha to Omega, from hell to breakfast.

Agitate for the label! If it is possible to get the article you want with a label on it, get it if you have to hunt through the town with a fine-toothed comb. If it worth making, some union men and women are certainly employed, somewhere, to make it.

If you are not pushing the label your unionism isn't worth three whoops in hades.

In one of the country stores, where they sell everything from a silk dress and a tub of butter to a hot drink and a cold meal, a lot of farmers were sitting around the stove one cold winter day, when in came Cy Hopkins, wrapped in a big overcoat, yet almost frozen to death, but there wasn't room enough around that stove to warm his little finger.

But he didn't get mad about it; he just said to Bill Stebbins, who kept the store, "Bill, got any raw oysters?"

"Yes, Cy."

"Well, just open a dozen and feed 'em to my hoss."

Well, Stebbins never was scared by an order from a man whose credit was good, as Cy's was, so he opened the oysters an' took them out, an' the whole crowd followed to see a horse eat oysters. Then Cy picked out the best seat near the stove and dropped into it as if he had come to stay, as he had.

Pretty soon the crowd came back, and the storekeeper said, "Why, Cy, your hoss won't eat them oysters."

"Won't he? Well, then, bring 'em here an' I'll eat 'em myself."

Once there was a union man

Who wouldn't pay his dues;

He drew his money on Saturdays

And blew it in for booze.

The boss he cut his wages

And his landlord raised the rent;

But when he turned his pockets out

He couldn't find a cent.

FOOD TRUST EXCORIATED.

Rev. Father Thomas J. Ducey, of New York, pays his respects to one of the modern juggernauts in the Cincinnati Chronicle as follows :

"The starvation or food trust in the United States may be viewed as a huge octopus or devil-fish spreading its tenacles over every stream of trade to clutch the necessary products that go to feed, nourish and comfort the children of God. It has not only throttled the essential life of the people, but it has threatened the life of the government of this great Republic.

"It says to the people of the country: 'Pay what we demand, give us our price, or otherwise you will have to go hungry. We control the food supply just as others control the heat supply and the lighting. We are your masters, and what are you going to do about it?'

"The answer to their boasts was given when the Supreme Court proclaimed them criminal conspirators. They are criminals before high heaven's tribunal, and the human decision of a Supreme Court here on earth gives voice to the justice of heaven and cries aloud for vengeance on those who have been defrauding the poor and the laboring to hoard up the means of indulging their avarice, greed, luxury and other deadly sins. The handwriting has appeared on the wall and the doom of unjust and illegal monopolies and trusts has been sounded.

"I thank God that even at this late day men with clear visions are showing their sympathy for the multitude in their wrongs and their distresses, and are sounding the warning to the lethargic and the unjust to be roused from their slumber and blindness and see the truth of God's justice to all the people.

"We have become so accustomed to the oil barons and the coal barons that we have lost sight of this greatest of all trusts, the starvation trust, monopolizing the nourishing food of the world.

"Its insatiable greed for gold, more gold, chilled all human sympathy for the rights and the wants of others. It has sought to make this a land not of the free and the honest rich, but

the land of the robber rich and the home of the industrial slaves."

IN UNION LABEL'S INTEREST.

Messrs. Eichelberger and Wood to Make Lecture Tour.

Mr. H. L. Eichelberger, secretary for a number of years of the local Federation of Labor and now representing the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen, and Mr. James Wood, of Chicago, third vice-president of the Cigarmakers' International Union, have planned a tour of several States to deliver free illustrated lectures, with moving pictures, to demonstrate the advantages of the union label.

It will be under the direction of the Boot and Shoe Workers' National Union, the United Hatters of North America, the Cigarmakers' International Union, The Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America and the Piano, Organ and Musical Instrument Workers' International Union.

The tour will begin in Baltimore on May 15th with a series of lectures under the auspices of the Baltimore Federation of Labor. The illustrations will show in colors the several union labels, the ways in which goods bearing the union label and those not bearing it are produced, and pictures of art, portraits of leading labor men, comic views, etc.

The importance of the union label as a means of bettering the condition of the masses of the people will be explained from the trade-union point of view.

Mr. Wood, while doing some work for the Cigarmakers' Union at Tampa, Fla., was shot three times by two men, supposed to be in the employ of those opposed to his work. The last bullet hit his watch, which probably saved his life. One of them passed through his left arm, and amputation was necessary.

Those who walk most are generally healthiest. The road of perfect health is too narrow for wheels.

GROWING IN POWER.

Trades Unionism Has Come to Stay And Cannot Be Destroyed.

Employers' associations as well might command the sun to stop its course as attempt to destroy trades unionism.

They may temporarily destroy it in a few localities, but so long as employ-few localities, but so long as employers, like other men, are possessed of that human selfishness which prompts them to get as much and give as little of the wealth as they possibly can, the trades union will grow again and yet arise at the opportune time to give battle for the just share of the toiler. How much better would it be if employers, who in most instances have enjoyed all the advantages of social station and education, would co-operate in reforming trades unionism where it needs reform, in modifying its tenets where they need modification and in prosecuting American industries, not for the enrichment and aggrandizement of the few, but for the promotion of the material interests of all who engage in them.

But they are not likely to do that in the immediate future, and workmen must yet depend on the self help which is embodied in the principles of their trades unions if they would protect their interests and share to any degree in the enjoyment of the fruits of their labor. Employers as individuals are not all greedy and selfish and unwilling to pay fair wages, but as a class it is safe to assume that they are, and unless workmen are blind to the lessons that are conveyed by the experience of the unorganized in their own midst they will continue to take the only step left them for self-preservation—organize for their own interests.

Trade unionism cannot be destroyed in America, nor can it be educated or reformed by attempting to strangle it. It will profit employers' associations to keep two undeniable truths before them when they outline their policies and to remember that in running their own business they are not privileged to run that of their workmen's as well.

Money and money's interest should be given proper protection in a well ordered community, enterprise should be encouraged by progressive States, but first and above all should be considered the welfare of the man. The man before money is the watchword of progress. Reverse it, nad the nation, following in the footsteps of those that preceded it, will plant seeds of ruin and decay.

GOVERNMENT BANKS OF CANADA.

Thrifty workingmen in Michigan go over into Canada and deposit their savings in the Canadian Government savings banks. They know that these banks have the Government behind them and never fail. If the hundreds of thousands who lost millions last year in banks had had postal savings banks there would not have been a dollar of loss to them. Forty-one of the banks failed, taking millions from the people. The bankers make all the laws of this country relative to banking, and will not permit any law creating a safe government banking system, as they know the people would never deposit a dollar with private banks, and hence the bankers would not have the people's money to gamble with. See? Of course you don't see, else you would repudiate the men you elect to Congress who do the bidding of the bankers and other corporations—not the bidding of the welfare of the people.

THE SIZE OF IT.

Up in the morning and work all day
Just for the grub of to-morrow to pay;
Work to-morrow for meat to carve—
Got to keep working or else I'll strave.
Work next day for a chance to sup;
Just earn money to eat it up;
Next day after it's root or die—
Habit of eating comes mighty high.

Next week, too, it is just the same—
Never can beat the eating game.
Working on Monday for Tuesday's
bread,
Working on Tuesday to keep me fed;
Thursday, Friday, Saturday, too,
Same old game, and it's never new.
Don't want to kick or make a fuss,
But blamed if it isn't monotonous.

A VEST-POCKET WONDER.

How often is it that things we see and handle many times in a day are seldom thought of? How few of those who possess a watch have ever thought of what is expected of it and the work it has to do, says a writer in Pearson's Weekly.

This little machine is expected to work day and night without stopping (as our pulse has to work from birth till death). We expect it to show us the right time in winter and summer, and in whatever position it is placed.

Now, if we open an ordinary gentleman's Geneva horizontal watch we can see the balance about five-eighths of an inch in diameter, which gives a three-quarters turn at every tick of the watch, so that the little pin seen in the balance travels at every tick of the watch about one and a half inches; and as a watch of that description has to make 18,000 vibrations in an hour, the little pin has to make a journey of about ten miles every twenty-four hours.

Now, well-made watches are generally expected to go for two years, so the little pin in the balance would have made the long journey of 7,300 (English) miles.

The balance in a lever watch makes generally one turn and a half at every tick and therefore travels double the distance—viz., 14,600. To be able to accomplish this all the materials must be of the best and hardest; the oil also must be of the best and so fine and fluid that one drop will suffice to oil 220 pivots (or bearings), and keep good in the watch for at least two years.

Equally astonishing are the means by which a watch is regulated. This is done by lengthening or shortening the fine spiral spring, generally known as the hairspring.

If a watch should be half a minute slow a day the hairspring is the 14,000th part of a second too long. Should a watch be only a minute a week too slow it would then be the 98,000th part of a second too long.

All that is expected of the user of a watch is that it is regularly wound up and be not too carelessly treated. Everything also has to be left to the mechanism of the watch and to the clever skill of the watchmaker.

THE GRADATIONS OF THEFT.

Mrs. Chadwick's operations have demonstrated anew the great theory of theft, says the Peoria Star. Here it is:

Stealing a million—genius.
Stealing \$500,000—sagacity.
Stealing \$100,000—shrewdness.
Stealing \$50,000—misfortune.
Stealing \$25,000—irregularity.
Stealing \$10,000—misappropriation.
Stealing \$5,000—speculation.
Stealing \$2,500—embezzlement.
Stealing \$1,250—swindling.
Stealing \$100—larceny.
Stealing \$10—theft.
Stealing a ham—war on society.

EXPENSIVE BOOKS CHEAP.

"Poverty," by Robert Hunter, and "Mass and Class," by W. J. Ghent, are two of the valuable works on sociology that have hitherto been kept out of the hands of the general reader by a prohibitive price.

In the cloth editions they cost \$1.50 and \$1.25; but paper editions of both of these works will be supplied at 25 cents per copy, postage prepaid.

We trust that all our readers will promptly take advantage of this opportunity, as the very small margin above cost at which they are sold will not admit of extensive advertising.

A man with \$1,000,000 a year eats the whole fruit of 5,656 men's labor through a year, for you can get a stout spadesman to work and maintain himself for the sum of \$150. Thus we have private individuals whose wages are equal to the wages of 7,000 or 8,000 other individuals. What do these highly benefited individuals do for society for their wages. Kill part-ridges! Can this ast? No, by the soul that is in man, it cannot, and shall not.—Thomas Carlyle.

When you go into mixed company, the air you should carry with you there is that of fearing no one and wishing to offend no one."

DISTRICT COUNCIL NO. 4.

Watertown, Mass., July 2, 1905.

The following is the financial standing of this Council:

Income.
Cash on hand, April 1, 1905... \$84 39
Receipts from April 1, 1905 to
July 1, 1905..... 230 20

Total receipts\$314 59
Expenditures.
Expenses from April 1, 1905,
to July 1, 1905\$293 80

Cash on hand, July 1, 1905.... \$20 77
Yours fraternally,
JOHN A. LOYND,
Secretary-Treasurer.

DISTRICT COUNCIL NO. 8.

The following is the report of the Secretary-Treasurer of District Council No. 8 for the month of June, 1905.

Receipts.
Local 4 \$5 60
Local 5 10 00
Local 24, May and June.. 20 60
Local 39 4 60
Local 43 15 20
Local 48, June and July.. 7 00
Local 68 28 40
Local 72 4 60
Local 102, April and May. 12 00
Local 124 4 60
Local 166 39 20
\$151 80

P. C. T. and initiations.....\$151 80
J. J. Cullen, May, and balance
of Jack P. C. T..... 33 00
Local 39, International Executive Board work 10 00
Local 166, International Executive Board work 9 41
\$204 21
Balance on hand 3 37

Total\$207 58
Expenditures.
Organizers salary and expenses for June\$143 06
Secretary-Treasurer's salary.. 4 00
Printing, stationery, postage
etc 1 80
Total expenses\$148 86

Recapitulation.

Total receipts\$204 21
Total disbursements 148 86

Balance in treasury \$58 72

Respectfully submitted,

GUS. RIDDER,

Secretary-Treasurer D. C. No. 8.

The average daily wages paid to the workmen of the United States is considerably higher than paid in any other country of the world, and yet it is the cheapest. The day wage is a deceptive standard for measuring the cost of labor, for it is admitted that the producing capacity of American labor is so much greater than the workers of any other nation, that the labor cost of manufacture in our country is lower than in any other manufacturing country. Through superior quality of workmanship and by reason of greater output of products for labor cost, the American manufacturers are capturing the markets of the world. Organized labor is entitled to the greatest share of credit for the results achieved.

Marshall P. Wilder says: I have been the subject of some actors' jokes and enjoyed the fun as much as any one. May Irwin had two sons who early in life were susceptible to the seductive cigarette, against which she cautioned them earnestly. I entered a restaurant one day where she and her sons were dining, and she called me over and gave me an opportunity to become acquainted with the little fellows. After I left them one turned to his mother and asked:

"What makes that little man so short?"

"Smoking cigarettes," she replied. And they never smoked again.

The United Hatters of North America have issued an appeal to organized labor to buy and wear hats containing the union label. They complain that many bogus labels are placed in hats. The genuine label is sewed on under the sweat band. The \$1 and \$1.50 hats mostly have the bogus label.

FROM BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Brooklyn, July 4, 1905.

Editor of Journal:

Brothers: The silver industry in and around New York at the present is rather dull in places but not more so than we would expect for this season of the year, and a little better than we are used to according to past years, thanks to organization and the accomplishment of nine hours. Our organization, Local 282, is in a flourishing condition, and we hope that in the near future the same may be said of the entire silver industry throughout the country, all of the best element of our local placing themselves at the command of our International Union to bring about this result. Brothers, now that the election is over, let us all forget the differences that may have existed between us, whatever they may have been and all work with an energy irrespective of who the victorious ones are, let us work for one purpose, for one aim, for after all is said and done we are organized only for the betterment of conditions, rather than to see whom we can elect as our officers, although this is also important, but having elected them it becomes the duty of each individual member to support them whether they were their choice or not, as there is nothing to be gained by the organization in general in hampering our officers. I myself, was a candidate for office and was defeated and there the whole thing ends, not my labor for organization, oh no, that will go on even as an individual, and my services and ability are offered to the interests of our International as they may be required any time they may see fit to call upon them. This is a spirit of unionism I would like to inspire in our entire membership, and having that spirit dominating in our organization, how could anything but success follow in our wake? Another thing of importance and which deserves a place here on the eve of our convention is this: conventions cost a lot of money, but the expense is nothing if the object is accomplished, and this can only be done by a capital selection of delegates to represent you. Delegates

who go there more for the purpose of doing business as a delegate than for the good time that there is in it, as I firmly believe each local should elect the better element, the intelligent element, rather than the jolly good fellow who amuses them only while the intelligent man propounds facts and principles, and a convention of such element must be beneficial to all concerned. Our convention will be very closely regarded by other national bodies equally as much as we watch theirs. Let us do it justice, let us take the place we are entitled to, the foremost national union in America. Our title is certainly far-reaching enough to accomplish this result.

Fraternally yours,

A. HELLTHALER,
President Local 282.

FROM TOLEDO, O.

Toledo, O., July 8, 1905.

Editor of Journal:

By request, I will try to inform the brothers, through the Journal, of some of the strenuous doings in Toledo. Of course, No. 2 was surprised several meetings since, by Bro. Sam. Smith, on his return from one of his regular business trips to Slowtown, up the lake, that No. 1 had organized a ball team and challenged No. 2 for a game of ball. What surprised us most, was their challenging No. 2, which is the acknowledged home of championship ball players. However, the challenge was accepted with reluctance, as we pitied their plight, which would result when they bumped up against a real ball team and were shown how really little they knew of the national game, as it was already known what we would do to them. On the fateful next Sunday, the No. 1 team arrived in the city with bright new uniforms and a confident smile. A nice soft spot for the game was picked out at the fair grounds. It had rained on Saturday, so we knew they would not get hurt when they tumbled. A goodly number of rooters also came along to encourage the team, so the rooting was about even. Sam Smith, as manager of No. 2 and Whitney Johnson, for No. 1, proceeded to

line up the teams for the affray. After it had been decided the game should be on the order of knock-down and drag out rather than the Marquis of Tom and Jerry. In the toss up, Toledo was first to bat and the first man up immediately killed the ambition of No. 1's pitcher to shine in the big league, and one run was recorded on No. 2's side. When No. 1 came to bat, in their brand new uniforms (Toledo had none) it was obvious that they were up against it. A confab was held among No. 2's members, and in consequence of No. 1 being visitors to Toledo, and the disgrace it would entail by being beaten by a team without uniforms and rather than dash their fond hopes so rudely, the word was passed along to let them get a few runs as we had one run, and our desire to be hospitable far outweighed a desire to win a victory over No. 1, as No. 2 expected to go to Detroit for a return game. We postponed annihilating them until that time. But we wanted to hoodoo them, so the game proceeded until No. 1 had accumulated 14 runs or 13 more than No. 2, which was considered a good Jonah for them when the word was given No. 2's players to bring the game to a close, after which both teams and rooters adjourned to the grand stand to receive the stakes that was played for, which consisted of two barrels of extract of malt and ham sandwiches, which was held by Shorty Booker during the game and transferred to the audience in a very short time after the game.

NOTES OF THE GAME.

Features of the game was the noise of the rooters on both sides, also the ease in which fast plays were not made.

Errors on both sides were a scarce article and only totaled $24\frac{1}{2}$ during the seven innings played.

Some of the Detroit men were so impressed with their reception, and as they had an agreement with the railway officials that they could return at any time by paying full fare, that they concluded to stay over until the next day. Also some of the Toledo men out of regard for the touching show of appreciation decided to stay away from work the next day to extend their acquaintance, some even

going so far as to throw up their jobs rather than forego the pleasure of their society.

Fraternally yours,

F. B. MATZ,
Statistician No. 2.

It is unfortunately true that the strong-willed, "self-made" man—the man who loftily proclaims that "we will be what we will be"—is all too often a self-made egotist who loves himself not wisely, but too well, and who has come to regard misfortune as an entirely preventable affliction and weakness as an unpardonable sin. If sympathy for the suffering ones in the world is the highest of human virtues and the keynote of a lovable character, the average "self-made" man is assuredly one of life's most unlovable failures.

In the report of a railroad wreck one of the unknown was described as "evidently a laborer." His station in life was determined by the clothes he wore. Had he been well dressed he would not have been described as "evidently a laborer," but more likely as "evidently a man of wealth." Why is it that we so habitually associate labor with poverty and leisure with wealth? There is nothing in nature to suggest it. Nature couples wealth with labor, for it is to labor, and to labor only, that nature yields wealth.

Daisy—Why was Maudie Oldgirl so angry about her photographs? Didn't they flatter her?

Maisie—Oh, they were as pretty as the artist could make them, but on the back of each one it said, "The original of this picture is carefully preserved."

Dusty—Weary, what you pourin' all dat gasoline all over yer clothes for?

Weary—Disguisin' meself as a chauffeur, so dat some automobilist will give me a lift to de next town.

If life is love and love is life,
A fellow ought to get a wife;
Then he'll discover right away,
That life is hustle every day.

THE TOILER IS MASTER.

If there is any expression in the English language which should cause the American workingman to become more indignant than another, that expression is the one so commonly used by some labor speakers, and nearly all socialist orators, in which the employer of men is termed the workingman's "master." It is the veriest twaddle, and at the same time entirely untrue. The ordinary workingman, the man with the skill and the brains to mold from the raw material everything that is manufactured or created, whether for adornment, for comfort, or for practical everyday use—that man in the United States acknowledges no master, nor does he feel himself "a slave."

Further, nine times out of ten where the reference is made in public discussion to the workingman's "master" it comes from some speaker who has absolutely no control of his "h's" or else shows by some other mannerism that he is a native of some foreign country where the people acknowledge kings or czars or emperors, and therefore bow to "master." Here in this country it is a far cry from the workingman to a foreign "master." The American workingman should repudiate such an expression whenever he hears it, if for no other reason because it is untrue and tends to debase and cheapen his own manhood.

True, conditions may become intolerable; wealth may reach out to control the universe; officials elected to serve the people may continue to truckle to the wealthy few; hours of labor may be too long and the pay too short, while living expenses continue to eat up all that a man receives from his efforts. But these intolerable conditions are made possible by the very inactivity of the American workman himself. We are slaves to no master. The expression itself is unbearable. It is truculent and should be removed from the curriculum of the labor speaker. We are the masters. We simply fail to use our power as an organized unit. We hold all men in our power by the mightiness of the ballot. That we have not taken advantage of it is our own fault, not that of the employer or trust mag-

nate. Solidarity in the ranks of unionism and a ballot cast on election day as we talk 364 days in our unions will accomplish the elevation of labor and settle forever this "master and man" twaddle.

"Every summer when I revisit England," says Marshall P. Wilder, "some old acquaintance is sure to say, 'Mr. Wilder, those stories you told last year are awfully funny.' It has really taken him about a year to get at the points of the various tales. He doesn't lack appreciation of humor, but he is so accustomed to having it served in only one way that he is puzzled when it appears in a new form. One day I told an English audience about New York's fire department and its methods. Great interest was manifested, so I ventured to tell the old story of a fire in an india rubber factory. This factory was a large, tall building, and when the alarm of fire was given one of the employes found himself on the top floor, with burning stairs under him. His only chance was to jump, but the pavement was so far below his windows that death seemed inevitable. Suddenly he bethought himself of the elastic properties of rubber, of which the room was full. Could he envelop himself with it he might jump and strike the sidewalk softly. So he donned rubber coats, belts, diving suits and everything else he could find until he made the serious mistake of putting on too much, for when he jumped he rebounded from the pavement again and again, continued to do so for five days, when a merciful police officer came along and shot the poor fellow to save him from the awful fate of starving to death."

"About half an hour after I told this veracious story one of my audience came to me and asked:"

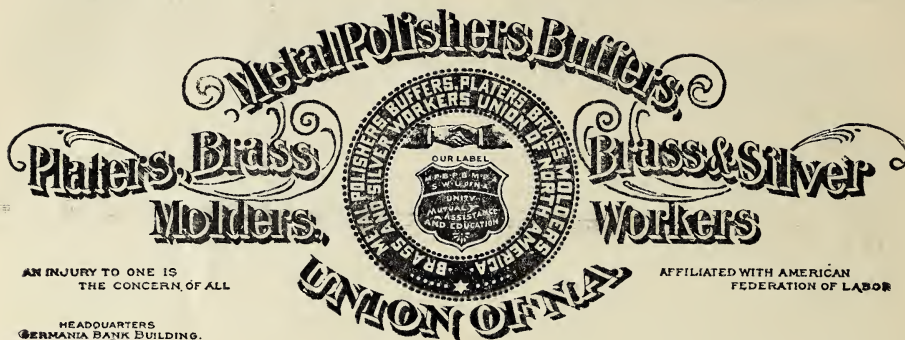
"Mr. Wilder, do you think that police officer was justified?"

Patience may be a bitter experience to-day, but it will bring milk and honey after a while.

We cannot control the evil tongues of others, but we can despise them.

E. J. LYNCH,
INTERNATIONAL PRESIDENT

JAS. J. CULLEN,
GENL. SECTY. TREAS. & EDITOR.



The Journal,

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To destroy the trade unions is to
plug up the industrial safety-valve.

The wise trade union does not at-
tempt to regulate and eradicate the
accumulated evils of centuries in a
minute.

Honest toil breeds a refreshing
sleep. There are no strange melodies
to such slumber. The lucent air of
contentment echoes the chirp of free-
dom. Justice in her mirthful war-
bling dominates all discords, and
while it sings the mind is never
jarred by the croaking screams of the
Parry magpie on the chilly crags of
defeat.

If union men fail to support the de-
mands of a union, how can the outside
public be expected to give recognition
to organized labor?

There are a lot of fellows puzzling
over the hereafter who should give a
little more attention to the here and
their actions on earth. Then they
would not need to bother so much
about the world to come.

Don't be a pessimist carrying the
doleful face around with you like the
picture of bad luck. Hope always,
smile whenever you can, hold up your
head and strive with all your might to
get there. That is the only way to
succeed.

The unions that live up to their
agreements, written or verbal, are the
ones that enjoy the respect and confi-
dence of the general public and accom-
plish the greatest good for the great-
est number all the time.

What shall we say as to the scab,
the man who betrays his own class,
defeating the work we are trying to
do by banding together? He is the
one who is cutting away the founda-
tions we are striving so hard to build.
Is he a man? No, he is nothing; he
is like a bucket with a hole in it. He
is like the burnt match—he won't
strike. The scab won't let others do
what he don't do, just because he is
afraid to do it. He turns on the very
men that are striving for his better-
ment.

The great majority of the people of towns, cities and nations are good and true, and because a "black sheep" shows up occasionally it is no reason why the town, city or nation should dissolve, nor does it prove that all are bad. The same logic applies to labor organizations.

Nothing is ever gained by lamenting over what might have been. We must consider what is and what may be. The present and the future should absorb all our energies. The past is a dead letter, and, be it good or bad, should be allowed to rest in peace.

Friendship may turn aside at the first lane, but love goes on to the end of the journey, and if man loves his brother as he should he will stick with him to the end of the fight for the toiler's rights and stand alongside him in the glorious hour of final victory.

The basis of modern trade unionism is vested in these three: Organization, concentration and solidarity. Whenever these principles have grown into the hearts of the workers success is assured them. Capitalism has acted on them, and the workers must follow suit if they would rise to mastery.

Everything that adds to the intelligence of the worker will increase his productive capacity and his earning power. With his training for politics under our own American system, the worker may be reasonably certain that in due time the laws of the country will not in any matter operate to his detriment.

Unionism bridges over the span between youth and age, throws up an indestructible barrier against slavery and oppression, endows a degree of physical power to manhood in the successful fight against child labor, and wrenches from the grasp of the slave owner the sister, wife and mother and gives them freedom.

Unionism teaches that there is something of more importance than a good wage, that wealth does not change the common clay, that the nerves wrecked from toil, the mind agitated, the physical frame bound in slavery and the cheap value set on human life is contrary to all laws and need not be endured even in the visionary ecstasies of a heavenly hereafter.

The union worker represents the highest class of labor and the most skilful species of artisan. His unionism stands for fairness both towards himself, his family and his employer, and the good union stands just as ready to see the employer treated fairly as it does the member. It must be equitable in all its decisions if it is to prosper and grow, and the more extreme its fairness the greater its prosperity. Justice to all must be its watchword, and from this motto there must be no deviation.

Our cause is not that of a party only, it is an invocation to all humanity to assert the right of man against all oppressors. We gain power by unity, but we should not fritter it away on unessential things. It becomes our duty to concentrate out whole force against what oppresses and vitiates us. At present, might is the only security for right. Now we, the industrial classes, are the mightiest of all, if we are only united in demanding our rights.

There is no place among the officers of a trades-union for men who are crooked, and it is the duty of all true union men to expose openly those who are known to be crooked. But all true unionists should consider their officers and fellow-unionists honest and upright until proven otherwise. A man's word should be as good as his bond, and he should strive to make it so. Beware of the fellow who is always breathing suspicion against his fellow-unionist. Beware of the fellow who sticks to union principle and union men only when it is to his advantage to do so, for he is only a union man at meeting.

NOTICE.

Strike Still on at the Wehrle Stove Co., of Newark, O.

We urge all Polishers, buffers and platers to stay away.

This firm refuses to meet any committees or representatives of the union, and turned down the State Board of Arbitration, who tried to get us a conference to see if we could not effect a settlement. We have always stood ready to meet them half way, but they claim they have nothing to settle; therefore, we will continue to fight till they open their eyes and see that they have got something to settle. One hundred and fifty men came out; in fact, they were ordered out by the foreman, one Jim Gray, who said, "To h——l with your agreement; get out, you d——n cattle, we don't want you." The men stand pat to a man, and not one will go back till they they are granted the conditions asked for.

Fraternally yours,

LOCAL 166, Newark, O.

GEO. H. HARRIS,

Financial Secretary.

Even as any kind of government is better than no government at all, so under present industrial conditions any kind of trades-unionism is better than no trades-union at all. Without a government we would all revert to savagery, and without trades-unions we would revert to a state of more or less benevolent servitude. The moral of this is that in trades-unionism as in governments the best are none too good.

Organized labor needs to cultivate a memory. Its enemies hold it cheap because it soon forgets. Efforts against an unfair firm are spasmodic and at last cease altogether. The memory of injustice must be held clear. Never for a day should our opponents know rest from the steady attacks of our ranks. When we remember, they will. Now we forget, and they despise us.

It takes a long while to feather a nest on a wild-geese chase.

SLAUGHTER OF THE INNOCENTS.

An Interesting Article By Elbert Hubbard.

A recent issue of the American Federationist contained an article by Elbert Hubbard, of "Roycroft" fame, entitled "The Slaughter of the Innocents." The horrible conditions prevailing in the cotton mills of the south are vividly described. Much has been written on this subject, but nothing has come to the notice of the Journal that approaches the account given by "Fra" Hubbard. We take the liberty of quoting from his article as follows:

"The infant factory slaves of South Carolina can never develop into men and women. There are no mortality statistics; the mill owners baffle all attempts of the outside public to get at the facts, but my opinion is that in many mills death sets the little prisoner free inside of four years. Beyond that he can not hope to live, and this opinion is derived from careful observation and interviews with several skilled and experienced physicians, who practice in the vicinity of the mills.

"These toddlers, I saw, for the most part did but one thing—they watched the flying spindles on a frame twenty feet long, and tied the broken threads. They could not sit at their tasks; back and forward they paced, watching, with inanimate, dull look, the flying spindles. The roar of the machinery drowned every other sound. Back and forth paced the baby toilers in their bare feet and mended the broken threads. Two, three or four threads would break before they could patrol the twenty feet—the threads were always breaking.

"The noise and the constant looking at the flying wheel reduce nervous sensation in a few months to the minimum. The child does not think; he ceases to suffer—memory is as dead as hope. No more does he long for the green fields, the running streams, the freedom of the woods, and the companionship of all the wild, free things that run, climb, fly, swim or burrow. "He does his work like an automaton; memory is seared, physical vitality is at such low ebb that he ceases

to suffer. Nature puts a short limit on torture by sending insensibility. If you suffer, thank God!—it is a sure sign you are alive.

"I thought to lift one of the little toilers to ascertain his weight. Straightway through his thirty-five pound of skin and bones there ran a tremor of fear, and he struggled forward to tie a broken thread. I attracted his attention by a touch, and offered him a silver dime. He looked at me dumbly, from a face that might have belonged to a man of sixty, so furrowed, tightly drawn, and full of pain it was. He did not reach for the money—he did not know what it was. I tried to stroke his head and caress his cheek. My smile of friendship meant nothing to him—he shrank from my touch as though he expected punishment. A caress was unknown to this child, sympathy had never been his portion, and the love of a mother, who only a short time before held him in her arms, had all been forgotten in the whirl of wheels and the awful silence of a din that knows no respite.

"There were dozens of just such children in this particular mill. A physician who was with me said that they would all be dead probably in two years, and their places filled with others—there were plenty more. Pneumonia carries off most of them. Their system is ripe for disease, and when it comes there is no rebound—no response. Medicine simply does not act—nature is whipped, beaten, discouraged, and the child sinks into a stupor and dies.

"I know the sweat shops of Hester street, New York; I am familiar with the vice, depravity and degradation of the Whitechapel district; I have visited the Ghetto of Venice. I know the lot of the coal miners of Pennsylvania, and I know somewhat of Siberian atrocities; but for misery, woe and hopeless suffering, I have never seen anything equal to the cotton mill slavery of South Carolina—this is my own America, the land of the free and the home of the brave!

"For the adult who accepts the life of the mills I have not a word to say—it is his own business. My plea is in defense of the innocent; I voice the cry of a child whose sob is drowned in the thunder of whirling wheels."

Labor unions have struggled for years to remedy the awful conditions of which "Fra" Hubbard writes. Scarcely a session of the legislature passes in the southern states but the trade unions, through their state organizations, present measures that would at least ameliorate the lot of the operatives in the cotton mills, and these unions have been almost single-handed in their fight. Elbert Hubbard is doing a great work in calling general attention to the miserable conditions of the defenseless children of the southland. But as long as the lawmakers in those states allow themselves to be dominated by the non-resident stockholders, so long will the cry of the "little toilers" be unheard.

Life is too real, too earnest to move along without plan and purpose. Pity the man who is going to do things. A writer has aptly and well said: "The valley of pretty soon is white with bleaching bones of men and women who died while telling how they were going to do this and that." To make the most of one's self, to accomplish the best and greatest good, one must think a plan of pursuit, and not swerve from pushing hard to accomplish the end in view. Whatever the ambition or purpose of one's mind, it should be acted upon at once. No time should be wasted; not an hour should be lost. Some thing should be done toward a beginning. If suffering from the lethargy of dreams, let us arouse ourselves en masse and start on facts. It is one of the marvels of life that great power come to one after he really begins an undertaking. The avenue of success lies along the path of decision and up the hill of endeavor, and across the bridge of patience. The road to defeat lies through the valley of pretty soon, and the winding paths of wait awhile. Whatever we may intend to do by and by let us begin it now. Then may we chisel out the rugged rock for ourselves a splendidly rounded out life, fraught with a manifold blessing to all coming within the sweep of our influence.

Mansions in the skies are not built out of mud slung at others.

NOTICE.

To Whom It May Concern :—I take this method to thank all of those friends that in anyway assisted to make the benefit that was given for me, a success. Will say at this writing that I am somewhat better. Again thanking you all, I remain,

Yours fraternally,

FRANK McGEE,
Local 48.

Until the laboring man realizes that brains are not handed out—at so much a glass—over the bar, and the pass-word to good fellowship is not “Come and have a drink,” just so long will he be kept down in the lower ranks. Whisky and success do not go hand in hand.

RESOLUTIONS OF CONDOLENCE.

Whereas, It having pleased the Divine Providence to remove from us, our late brother,

JOHN CROWLEY;

we, his surviving fellow-craftsmen, while submitting with all due reverence and humility to the chastening hand of our Heavenly Father, hereby feel called upon to offer our individual testimony to the loss sustained by our Local in the death of our brother who was ever ready to stretch out a helping hand to a fellow-workman in need at all times and cheerfully working for the upbuilding of the United Association of Brass Molders, Local 132, therefore be it

Resolved, That our earnest sympathy be tendered to his relatives and friends, and our charter be draped for a period of thirty days.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the deceased brother's family, a copy spread on the minute book, and a copy sent to our official journal for publication.

R. ROPER,
CHAS. SCHLOBOHM,
WM. McWEENNEY,
L. F. WIND.

Committee.

Bright, cheerful, hopeful thoughts and a strong belief in one's own ability to accomplish the thing undertaken are friends that will insure success. The ambitious person should learn as early in life as possible to pick out the friends and enemies of success, and in many cases it will be found that the greatest enemy resides within himself. Morbid thoughts, for example, are infinitely greater hindrances to success than opposition from outside, and no health, no harmony, no beauty, no real success can exist in the atmosphere of abnormal melancholy or morbid ideas. Overcome the enemies to success within yourself, and you will have done much toward reaching the goal of your ambition.

A man cannot hide where temptations cannot find him.

RESOLUTIONS OF CONDOLENCE.

Whereas, It has pleased the Almighty God in his infinite wisdom to remove from our midst a most esteemed and worthy brother,

MARTIN J. DEVINE;

be it further

Resolved, that we, the members of Local 27, of Chicopee Falls, Mass., bow in humble submission to Divine Providence, knowing that we have lost a true and faithful member who has left upon us an impression that will not be forgotten, and we tender to his bereaved widow and family our heartfelt sympathy in this, their sad affliction, and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days and that these resolutions be spread at length on our minutes of this meeting, and copies be sent to the widow and family of our deceased brother and to our official journal for publication.

JOHN D. SHEA,
DANIEL M. SWEENEY,
LAWRENCE DEROCHE,

Committee on Resolutions.

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You are requested not to purchase the goods of these manufacturers, and request your friends to do likewise, until they treat men as men, and recognize the rights of organized labor.

Faternally and sincerely yours,

E. J. LYNCH, International President.

JAMES J. CULLEN, General Secretary.

Reason is the weapon of organized labor, and justice is its goal. But the weapon can be made sharper and the distance to the goal shorter by the earnestness, activity and loyalty of its members.

It is universally conceded that the American workingman is the most intelligent in the world, yet he does not always make good use of his intelligence. If he did, there would be no non-unionists.

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U. S. GOVERNMENT REPORT.

'Emery is a mechanical admixture of corundum and magn-tite or hematite. It is, of course, the presence of corundum in the emery that gives to it its abrasive qualities and makes it of commercial value, and the abrasive efficiency of emeries varies according to the percentage of corundum they contain'—*Bulletin No. 180, Department of Interior.*

FUTURE OF THE LABOR PROBLEM

The present chaotic state of things should be transient, the paralyzing uncertainty that now hangs over many kinds of business should be forever removed and something far better than perpetual strikes and lockouts should determine the pay of labor. Not even in New Zealand and Australia have the possibilities of arbitration been fully tested, and there should be a perfecting of that measure in our country, which is in greatest need of it. The strike should become potential rather than actual, a resource to be held in reserve and seldom resorted to. There should be a method of accomplishing all that the strike tries to do without stopping production. With such things accomplished, with the general wage system lifted to a higher plane, the need of profit-sharing of the old type will indeed be somewhat less, but the chance for securing it will be better and in several different forms we may see it extensively in operation. The gains of the great corporations of the future may be shared by its employes, and these gains themselves may not be tainted by injustice.

MURDER! NOTHING LESS.

The National Association of State and Dairy Food Departments has sounded a warning against adulterated "baby foods," and declares that last year 445,000 infants died from causes primarily due to the adulteration of food. This is a dreadful indictment to draw against any man or set of men, and immediate action should be taken to punish them. But there is another fruitful source of disease and death among children, and it is to be found in the iniquitous "sweatshops" and child-labor systems in vogue in many of the large cities. While publicists are decrying the evils of adulterations that lead to the slaughter of innocent children, let them also turn their attention to these other and equally great evils that are not only slaughtering thousands of children every year, but are blasting the lives of thousands of men and women and adding daily to the great social problems that must be settled if this republic is to endure.

"My friend," said the long-haired passenger to the young man in the seat opposite, "to what end has your life work been directed?"

"To both ends," was the reply. "I have the only first-class hat and shoe store in the village."

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ton st.

246. Albany, N. Y. (B. W.) Meets
at 43 Hudson ave.

55. Boston, Mass. (B. W.) Meets
at Hollis Hall, 789 Washing-
ton st.

177. Allegheny, Pa. (P. & B.)
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site Allegheny P. O.

95. Boston, Mass. (P., B. & P.)
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Washington st.

118. Athol, Mass. (P., B. & P.)
Meets at C. L. U. Hall, Ex-
change st.

192. Boston, Mass. (B. M.) Meets
at Hollis Hall, 789 Washing-
ton st.

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in Cigarmakers' Hall, 8 S.
Broadway.

40. Bridgeport, Conn. (P. & B.)
Meets at 176 Fairfield ave.

288. Baltimore, Md. (B. W.) Meets
Labor Lyceum, Carroll Hall,
East Baltimore st.

78. Bridgeton, N. J. (P.) Meets
at Union Carpenters' Hall, S.
Laurel st.

155. Bay State, Mass. (P.) Meets
at Vogel's Hall, Mill st.

86. Bristol, Conn. (P.) Meets at
C. L. U. Hall, North Main st.

138. Belleville, Ill. (P.) Meets at
Adler's Hall, cor. First Place
and Race st.

12. Brooklyn, N. Y. (P. & B.)
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Myrtle and Willoughby aves.

265. Beloit, Wis. (P. & B. M.)
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6. Chicago, Ill. (P., B. & P.) Meets at Wosta Hall, Desplaines and Lake sts.
127. Chicago, Ill. (B. W.) Meets at 22 W. Lake st.
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72. Cincinnati, O. (B. F.) Meets at 711 Main st.
3. Cleveland, O. (P.) Meets at Arch Hall, 393 Ontario st.
19. Cleveland, O. (B. W.) Meets at Arch Hall, 393 Ontario st.
132. Cleveland, O. (B. M.) Meets at Arch Hall, 393 Ontario st.
160. Cleveland, O. (C. M.) Meets at Arch Hall, 393 Ontario st.
252. Cleveland, O. (B. C. M.) Meets at Arch Hall, 393 Ontario st.
124. Columbus, O. (B. M.) Meets at S. W. cor., 3d and Mound sts.
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5. Dayton, O. (P. B. & P.) Meets at Palm Garden Hall.
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172. Detroit, Mich. (M. S.) Meets at 166 Jefferson ave.
185. Detroit, Mich. (B. W.) Meets at Mannaback Hall, 273 Gratiot ave.
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129. Edwardsville, Ill. (P. & B.) Meets at Carpenters' and Joiners' Hall.
9. Elizabeth, N. J. (P., B. & P.) Meets at Franklin Hall, 909 Elizabeth ave.
57. Elmira, N. Y. (P., B. & P.) Meets at Trades and Labor Assembly Hall, 322 Carroll st.
297. Elyrie, O. (P. & B.) Meets at S. Mois' Block.
22. Erie, Pa. (P. & B.) Meets at Erie Labor Temple.
234. Freemont, O. (P.) Meets in the Woodman Hall, cor. Front and Chrogon sts.
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156. Geneva, N. Y. (P., B. & P.) Meets at A. O. U. W. Hall.
7. Grand Rapids, Mich. (P., B. & P.) Meets at Trades and Labor Council Hall.
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43. Hamilton, O. (P., B. & P.) Meets at Co-operative Trades and Labor Hall, cor. 2d and Court sts.
261. Hamilton, Ont., Can. (B. W.) Meets at Trades and Labor Hall, Main st.
137. Hannibal, Mo. (P. & B.) Meets at 320 Hope st.
35. Hartford, Conn. (P. & B.) Meets at 100 Asylum st.
65. Haydenville, Mass. (B. W.) Meets at Union Hall.
171. Indianapolis, Ind. (P. & B.) Meets at the Iron Molders' Hall, 36½ E. Washington st.
38. Jamestown, N. Y. (P., B. & P.) Meets at Elk Palace Hall.
62. Jersey City, N. J. (B. M.) Meets at Butler's Hall, cor. 3d and Grove sts.
193. Jersey city, N. J. (B. W.) Meets at Schuetzen Hall, 316 3d st.
146. Kansas City, Mo. (B. W.) Meets at Labor Headquarters, 9th and Central sts.
45. Kenosha, Wis. (P., B. & M.) Meets at cor. Park and Main sts.

THE JOURNAL.

250. Kenosha, Wis. (B. W.) Meets at Metal Polishers' Hall, Robinson Bank Building, Main and Park sts.
175. Kensington, Ill. (P.) Meets at Turner's Hall, 2503 Kensington ave.
267. Kalamazoo, Mich. (P.) Meets at Trades and Labor Hall.
197. Lansdale, Pa. (P.) Meets at Detusk's barber shop building.
286. Lockport, Ill. (B. W.) Meets at K. P. Hall.
31. London, Ont. (B. W.) Meets at Sherwood Hall.
32. London, Ont., Can. (P. B. & P.) Meets at Oriental Hall, Clarence st.
42. Little Falls, N. Y. (P.) Meets at A. O. H. Hall, Ilion, N. Y.
67. Los Angeles, Cal. (P. & B. W.) Meets at 107½ N. Main st.
103. Lowell, Mass. (P. & B.) Meets at Bay State Hall.
56. Louisville, Ky. Meets at Union Hall.
60. Mansfield, O. (P.) Meets at Smith's Hall.
179. Marengo, Ill. (P. & B.) Meets at north side of Park, two doors west of Main st., Woodstock, Ill.
39. Marion, Ind. (P. & B.) Meets at Maher's Hall.
8. Meriden, Conn. (P. & B.) Meets at Knights of Columbus Hall, State st.
167. Meriden, Conn. (B. M.) Meets at Musical Hall, State st.
277. Menominee, Mich. (P.) Meets at Michigan Avenue Hall.
48. Middletown, O. (P.) Meets at G. A. R. Hall.
10. Milwaukee, Wis. (P., B. & P.) Meets at 318 State st.
116. Minneapolis, Ind. (P.) Meets at Union Temple.
70. Montpelier, Vt. (P.) Meets at Eaton Block, State st.
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44. Newark, N. J. (P., B. & P.) Meets at Lyric Hall, 301 Plane st.
98. Newark, N. J. (B. M.) Meets at Lyric Hall, 301 Plane st.
105. Newark, N. J. (B. W.) Meets at 52 Holland st.
166. Newark, O. (P. & B.) Meets at Court House.
189. Newark, N. J. (B. W.) Meets at Lyric Hall, 301 Plane st.
280. Newark, N. J. (S. W.) Meets at Lyric Hall, 301 Plane st.
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126. New Britain, Conn. (P. & B.) Meets at Hanna's Hall.
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282. New York City. (S. F.) Meets at Florence Hall, First st. and Second ave.
296. New York City. (B. P. W.) Meets in Greenwich Hall, 131 Christopher st., near Hudson.
139. Northampton, Mass. (P.) Meets at Dutchie Hall, Bay State, Mass.
169. Norwich, Conn. (P., B. & B. W.) Meets at C. L. U. Hall, Franklin st.
84. Orange, Mass. (P.) Meets at the A. O. U. W. Hall.
121. Paterson, N. J. (B. W.) Meets at Columbia Hall, 426 Main st.
315. Peoria, Ill. (P., B. & P.) Meets at Trades and Assembly Hall.
90. Philadelphia, Pa. (P., B. & P.) Meets at 256 S. 5th st.
305. Philadelphia, Pa. (S. & B. W.) Meets at N. W. cor. of Hancock and Diamond sts.
272. Pittsburgh, Pa. (B. F.) Meets at 535 Smithfield st.
4. Piqua, O. (P., B. & P.) Meets at Trades Council Hall, 204 N. Main st.
111. Quincy, Ill. (P., B. & P.) Meets at Trades and Labor Assembly Hall.
49. Rock Island, Ill. (P.)

THE JOURNAL.

113. Rochester, N. Y. (P. & B.) Meets at Englert's Hall, Water and Andrews sts.
128. San Francisco, Cal. (P.) Meets at Knights of Red Branch Hall, 1133 Mission st.
158. San Francisco, Cal. (B. W.) Meets at Knights of Red Branch Hall, 1133 Mission st.
76. Schenectady, N. Y. (P.) Meets at Trades Assembly Hall.
109. Schenectady, N. Y. (B. W.) Meets at Trades Assembly Hall.
16. South Norwalk, Conn. (P. & B.) Meets at Central Labor Union Hall.
292. Southbridge, Mass. (P. & B.) Meets at C. L. U. Hall, 15 Central st.
30. Springfield, Mass. (P. & B.) Meets at C. L. U. Hall.
102. Springfield, O. (P. & B. W.) Meets at Trades and Labor Assembly, room 5, 4th floor, Johnson Building, W. Main st.
176. Springfield, Mass. (B. W.) Meets at Bartender's Room over Post Office.
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66. St. Louis, Mo. (B. W.) Meets at Metal Trades Headquarters, 1310 Franklin ave.
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53. Toronto, Ont. (B. W.) Meets at Cameron Hall, Queen West and Cameron sts.
195. Trenton, N. J. (P., B. & P.) Meets at 132 Warren st.
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174. Turner's Falls, Mass. (P.) Meets at A. O. H. Hall.
255. Turtle Creek, Pa. (P., B. & P.) Meets at Bank Building, Turtle Creek.
181. Unionville, Conn. (P.) Meets at Lenox Club Room.
308. Unionville, Conn. (M. R. M.) Meets at Parson's Hall.
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